

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

I R E L A N D ,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59;
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1883.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT,	5
APPENDIX :	
I. List of Reformatory and Industrial Schools under Inspection,	37
II. Detailed Report on Certified Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the year 1882,	43
Detailed Report on Certified Industrial Schools during the year 1882,	55
III. Circular sent to Magistrates respecting the classes of Children who are eligible for Industrial Schools,	124
IV. Circular to Magistrates in Petty Sessions,	126
V Circular to Magistrates respecting Probationary Industrial School,	126
VI. Rules and Regulations for certified Industrial Schools in Ireland,	127
VII. On Bee Culture,	129
VIII. Loans from Board of Works.—Instructions for Applicants,	131
IX. Extract from Thirty-second Report of Inspectors-General of Prisons for 1868,	133
X. Statistical Returns of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for the year 1882,	135

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
June, 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Report on the Condition and Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland under my inspection during the year ending 31st December, 1882. In it are detailed the circumstances and progress of the Institutions established under the provisions of the statutes, 31 and 32 Vic., cap. 59, and 31 Vic., cap. 25.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LENTAGNE,

*Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
in Ireland.*

The Right Honorable

G. O. TREVELYAN, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR
OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
IN IRELAND.

THE Statistical Tables annexed to this Report contain a summary Twenty-first of Receipts and Expenditure in Reformatory and Industrial Report. Schools in Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1882. They have been compiled from returns furnished by the Managers of the schools, and are verified as far as practicable from reports by Governors of Irish Prisons, and from other sources.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

These institutions number 10, viz., 5 for males and 5 for females, Number of schools certified. as under:—

For Boys, Protestant, 2 ; Roman Catholic, 3.
" Girls, " 1 ; " 4.

No Reformatory School under Act 31 & 32 Vic, cap. 59, was certified in Ireland since 1870, but a Probationary Industrial School for young male offenders under twelve years of age, committed under 13th section of Act, 31 Vic, cap. 25, was certified in June, 1881.

The following table shows the number of young offenders in Numbers in Irish Reformatories on the 31st December in each year, since custody on 31st Dec. the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act for Ireland in 1858:— in each of the last twenty-four years.

Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859, . . . 94	46	140	1871, . . . 778	192	970
1860, . . . 270	114	384	1872, . . . 838	211	1,049
1861, . . . 390	140	530	1873, . . . 883	206	1,089
1862, . . . 450	141	591	1874, . . . 879	221	1,100
1863, . . . 465	141	606	1875, . . . 935	225	1,160
1864, . . . 492	146	638	1876, . . . 860	239	1,099
1865, . . . 493	149	642	1877, . . . 824	253	1,077
1866, . . . 504	154	658	1878, . . . 835	244	1,079
1867, . . . 505	157	662	1879, . . . 873	228	1,101
1868, . . . 541	160	701	1880, . . . 928	232	1,160
1869, . . . 621	166	787	1881, . . . 936	213	1,149
1870, . . . 681	175	856	1882, . . . 956	184	1,140

The number of inmates of Reformatory Schools decreased by 9 in 1882. The number in the boys' schools being greater by 20. The number in the girls' schools was less by 29.

The yearly decrease since 1877 in the number of female young offenders, inmates of Reformatory Schools in Ireland, is very remarkable, but I regret to have to report that opposite results have been obtained in the boys' Reformatory Schools—the inmates in which numbered more in 1882 than in any previous year.*

* During the six months which have elapsed in the present year (1883), the number of boys in Reformatory Schools has been reduced from 966 to 920.

The following Table gives the religious persuasions of the inmates under detention in Reformatory Schools on 31st December, 1882:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total
Roman Catholic,	.	821	163	984
Protestant,	.	135	21	156
Total in Schools,	.	956	184	1,140

Total number under warrants of detention.

Besides the actual inmates of the schools on the 31st December, 1882, there were then under orders of detention:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
On licence, at large,	89	3	92
In prison,	3	—	3
Absconded,	7	—	7
Total under warrants of detention,	1,055	187	1,242

Retained in School (sentence expired), until provided with situations or otherwise disposed of,	1	7	8
---	---	---	---

The corresponding numbers in 1881 were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In schools,	936	213	1,149
Total under warrants of detention,	1,022	216	1,238

Number of admissions.

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in 1882 were 319, viz., 278 of boys, and 41 of girls, showing an increase on 1881 of 47 boys, and 3 girls; total increase in the number of admissions, 50.

The RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of young offenders admitted during 1882 were:—Boys—Roman Catholic, 244; Protestant, 34; Girls—Roman Catholic, 33; Protestant, 8.

The young offenders received into Reformatories, during 1882, were committed from the following localities.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Co. Antrim,	43	7	Limerick City,	7	4
„ Armagh,	13	2	Co. Londonderry,	4	—
„ Cavan,	1	1	„ Louth,	—	1
„ Clare,	4	—	„ Mayo,	1	1
„ Cork,	15	2	„ Meath,	1	—
Cork City,	13	4	„ Queen's,	1	—
Co. Donegal,	2	—	„ Roscommon,	5	—
„ Down,	2	—	„ Sligo,	2	—
„ Dublin,	12	1	„ Tipperary, S.R.,	11	—
Dublin City,	96	12	„ Tyrone,	2	—
Co. Fermanagh,	3	—	„ Waterford,	5	—
„ Galway,	10	1	Waterford City,	1	—
„ Kerry,	10	—	Co. Westmeath,	1	—
„ Kilkenny,	2	—	„ Wexford,	4	—
„ King's,	2	—	„ Wicklow,	3	5
„ Leitrim,	1	—	Total,	278	41
„ Limerick,	1	—			

No young offender was committed to a Reformatory School during 1882 from the city of Kilkenny, the co. Kildare, co. Carlow, co. Longford, co. Monaghan, Tipperary, N.R., or Drogheda.

In one instance only during 1882 was a young female offender refused admission into a Reformatory School. The reason for refusal being that her sentence of three years was considered

Female young offender refused admission.

by the Manager of the school too short for her permanent reformation.

In some few cases boys were not accepted by the Managers of the schools named in their committals, but they were subsequently received into some other Reformatory on a supplemental order under the 14th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 59.

One boy, illegally sentenced to only one year's detention in a ^{Illegal Sentence.} Reformatory, was discharged on the expiration of his gaol term. No boy was refused admittance into a Reformatory in 1882 on account of physical unfitness.

CRIMINAL STATUS, as tested by previous convictions :—

Criminal status.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not before convicted,	217	39	256
Once	46	1	47
Twice	12	—	12
Thrice and upwards,	3	1	4
Total,	278	41	319

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

One hundred and forty-five boys, or 52 per cent., and 18 girls, or ^{Education.} 44 per cent., committed to Reformatory Schools in 1882 were totally uneducated. In 1881 the per-cent-age was 45 per cent. of boys and 47 of girls. These figures show the necessity which exists for adequate scholastic teaching of young offenders in Reformatory Schools.

In former Reports I pointed out the disabilities under which the Managers of Reformatories in Ireland labour in their endeavours to impart efficient scholastic instruction to the pupils in their schools, and I showed how Irish Reformatory Schools are debarred of advantages which similar institutions in Great Britain possess. The matter has, however, now been brought under the notice of the Royal Commissioners on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, I feel confident that the subject will be favourably considered by the Government.

Under the rules of the proposed training colleges in Ireland trained teachers can give instruction in Reformatories to count as in National schools. This will, I trust, facilitate future arrangements.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Blighted in character, and frequently friendless or their friends belonging to the criminal classes, children when discharged from Reformatory Schools must mainly depend on their personal skill ^{for high technical instruction} and industry as the only means by which they can earn an honest livelihood.

This implies that the instruction in the trades department of a Reformatory should be of a high order, the machinery and tools in the workshops of the newest and most improved description, and the pupils trained not only to work well, but also to work quickly. A tradesman accustomed to work slowly will never obtain employment so long as a quick worker, equally skilled in his craft, can be found. If the muscles of the workman acquire in youth a fixed habit of slow action it is a defect most difficult

to eradicate in afterlife, hence the young artisan should be stimulated by pecuniary rewards to work well and quickly, so that he may not grow up lazy and indolent at his work when he leaves the school. Another matter which should not be neglected is that the trades taught the boys should be those by which they can support themselves in afterlife, and it is unpardonable in Managers to discharge boys at the end of their period of detention in the school unskilled in any trade or profitable employment. I trust that in future no boy under twelve years of age will be admitted into a Reformatory School, and that knitting and similar childish employments will cease to be tolerated in Reformatories for elder boys.

The Managers of these schools receive a higher rate of payment for the maintenance of their inmates than other similar establishments, and their training should be such as would fit them to earn a livelihood in afterlife.

The teaching in the schools for girls is more practical than that in the boys' schools, and the results obtained more satisfactory. From a return furnished by Managers for the Royal Commissioners, it appears that of 635 girls discharged, 490 followed in afterlife the trades or occupations to which they were trained while in the institutions.

Of 639 boys discharged from Reformatories, 389 are stated by the managers to have followed the trades learnt in the schools. Thus, notwithstanding the difficulty of finding employment for girls after discharge from Reformatories, the results obtained are more satisfactory than in the case of boys.

LICENCES FROM REFORMATORIES.

Licences from Reformatories.

In order to make provision for the due care and protection of young offenders after discharge, managers are authorised under the 26th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59, to licence out such persons on the expiration of one-half of the term of their detention; and the 27th section enables the boys to be afterwards apprenticed to a trade, calling, or service. This function of managers has hitherto been much neglected in Ireland, and a large proportion of the inmates of the schools remain in the institutions long after the period when they are eligible for licence.

An allowance granted in England for offenders on licence.

In England an allowance of 2s. per week for the first thirteen weeks, and 1s. per week for the next twenty-six weeks, after the liberation of the young person from the reformatory, was sanctioned by the Treasury in 1877, as is stated "for the purpose of meeting to some extent the cost of the necessary supervision of the children after liberation from the reformatories."

This allowance is not granted to Managers in Ireland, a defect to which I have frequently called attention in my reports to Parliament. If an allowance similar to the above were extended to the Irish Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the amount to be applied solely for the benefit of the individual licensed, it would much facilitate the placing out of children at trades and in workshops.

Such an arrangement has now been in force for many years at the Golden Bridge Convict Refuge, and is found to work admirably.

AGES.

The ages of young offenders received into Reformatories in *1882*, on admission were—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10 years and under,	.	23	6	29
Between 10 and 12 years,	.	61	1	62
" 12 " 14 "	.	112	13	125
" 14 " 16 "	.	82	21	103
	Total,	278	41	319

It will be seen from the preceding table that 84 boys and 7 girls under twelve years of age were committed to Reformatory Schools in Ireland during 1882. All had previously undergone an imprisonment of fourteen days or upwards in the county and borough gaols under the 12th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59.

Increase in
numbers of
very young
boys com-
mitted to
Reform-
atories in
1882.

In former reports I have strongly expressed an opinion that no boy under twelve years of age should be committed to prison or to a Reformatory. In order to carry out this view, the late Chief Secretary certified the Kilmore Industrial School for young offenders sent under 13th section, Act 32 Vic., cap. 25, with the best results, and I trust that future legislation will prevent such young children being sent to Reformatories in future.

PARENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

The parental circumstances of young offenders committed in Ireland to Reformatories during 1882 were :—

Parental
circum-
stances.

Both parents dead,	.	.	.	25
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	.	.	.	24
Parents destitute or criminal,	.	.	.	86
Children Illegitimate,	.	.	.	11
Parents proceeded against,	.	.	.	173
	Total,	.	.	319

The results in the 173 cases in which proceedings were taken to enforce parental contribution were :—

Parental
contribu-
tions.

Orders refused by magistrates on accounts of poverty of parent,	.	.	.	33
Placed under contribution,	.	.	.	97
Still under inquiry at the close of the year,	.	.	.	39
Discharged during inquiries,	.	.	.	5
	Total,	.	.	173

Of the 97 cases placed under contribution the following were the weekly rates ordered :—

5 at 2s. 6d., 8 at 2s., 10 at 1s. 6d., 2 at 1s. 3d., 27 at 1s., 1 at 9d., 1 at 7d., 34 at 6d., 8 at 3d., 1 at 2d.

The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools in 1882 amounted to 323, viz., 244 of boys, and 78 of girls. The corresponding numbers for 1881 were—boys, 209; girls, 60; total, 269; showing an increase of 53 in 1882.

Discharges
in 1882.

The young offenders discharged were disposed of as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service, . . .	59	34	93
Placed out through relatives, . . .	99	26	125
Emigrated,	45	10	55
Sent to sea,	11	—	11
Enlisted,	18	—	18
Discharged from disease, . . .	2	—	2
Died,	7	6	13
Absconded and not recovered, . . .	2	1	3
Discharged as Incurrigible, or Com- mitted to penal servitude, . . .	1	1	2
Transferred,	—	—	—
Total,	244	78	322

From the above it appears that 55 young offenders emigrated in 1882 on discharge from the Schools, the corresponding number in 1881 being 40. Nine boys went to sea in 1881, and 11 in 1882. In 1881 11 boys enlisted, and 18 in 1882.

DEATHS.

Deaths.
See table
page 144,
Appendix.

The deaths in Reformatory Schools during 1882 numbered 7 of boys and 6 of girls, as compared with 8 of boys and 3 of girls in 1881.

The deaths in 1882 were, with two exceptions, from scrofula taking the forms of tubercular meningitis and consumption. The exceptions were one of a boy who died from bilious fever, and another from bronchitis.

The deaths were in the following institutions:—

Boys.		Girls.
Upton, Cork,	5	High Park, Dublin,
Philipstown,	1	Cork-street, Dublin,
Glancree,	1	Monaghan,
	—	—
	7	6

The five deaths from tubercular diseases in Upton Reformatory during 1882, and a like number in that Institution during 1881, show the continued unsanitary condition of its inmates. On a late visit, in 1883, I found two boys in the infirmary far advanced in consumption; one of whom has since died. An isolated hospital has now been built for the children, and I trust that in future the results will be more favourable.

The Reformatory at Upton labours under some disadvantage of situation, which appears to develop tubercular diseases more surely in Institutions circumstanced as it is than when the buildings are erected in districts surrounded by peat bog, as at Phillipstown and Glancree, where the Reformatories have hitherto possessed almost an immunity from this fatal disease.

Notwithstanding the marked prevalence of scrofula and tuberculosis amongst the class to which the inmates of Reformatory

Schools belong, the death-rate in these institutions (13 in 1,151, or 1·12 per cent.) is only 0·27 per cent. higher than in the general population of Ireland, from 10 to 15 years of age, according to the last published returns of the Registrar-General.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The total ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools since the passing of the Act in 1858, up to 31st December, 1882 (excluding transfers from one school to another), amounted to 5,707, viz., 4,620 of boys, and 1,087 of girls.

The total DISCHARGES during the same period were 4,457, viz., 3,564 of boys, and 893 of girls.

The modes of disposal of the foregoing juveniles discharged during the 25 years which have elapsed since the passing of the Act as reported by the managers of the schools, were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
To employment or service,	1,062	355	1,417
„ friends,	1,347	349	1,696
Emigrated,	593	134	727
Went to sea,	104	—	104
Enlisted,	226	—	226
Discharged in consequence of disease,	34	16	50
„ as incorrigible,	44	8	52
Died,	108	23	131
Absconded and not recovered,	46	8	54
 Total,	 3,564	 893	 4,457

RESULTS PAST THREE YEARS, 1879-80-81.

The results of the discharges during the years 1879-80-81 were as follows:—

The number discharged during the above three years was 750, viz.—595 boys; 155 girls.

Since their discharge 18 boys and 1 girl died; leaving 577 boys and 154 girls to be reported on.

Boys.

The reports in 1882 of results from the training of boys discharged during the above period are more favourable than those reported on in 1881. The following table shows the results obtained in boys schools during both years:—

Results of discharges in 1879-80-81.	Results of discharges in 1879-80-81.
510, or 84·1 per cent., doing well.	487, or 84·4 per cent., doing well.
8, or 1·3 „ doubtful.	7, or 1·2 „ doubtful.
64, or 10·5 „ re-convicted.	57, or 9·9 „ re-convicted.
24, or 4·0 „ lost sight of.	26, or 4·5 „ lost sight of.

Girls.

The results reported of the training of females discharged from reformatory schools in Ireland during the years (1879-80-81) are

very satisfactory, and are more favourable than at any previous period.

Results of discharges in 1879-80-81.		Results of discharges in 1878-79-80.	
134, or 87·0 per cent.,	doing well.	122, or 86·5 per cent.,	doing well.
10, or 6·5	„ doubtful.	8, or 5·7	„ doubtful.
5, or 3·25	„ re-convicted.	9, or 6·3	„ re-convicted.
5, or 3·25	„ lost sight of.	3, or 2·1	„ lost sight of.

The following table fully shows the results of the reformatory treatment of young offenders of both sexes discharged within the three years 1879-80-81:—

—	No. Alive Reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	513	486	7	49	21
" Girls, .	141	124	8	4	5
Protestant Boys, .	64	51	—	8	5
" Girls, .	18	10	3	1	—
Total, .	731	621	17	62	31

The above table is compiled from returns made by managers of schools, but to test their accuracy, governors of Irish gaols furnish reports to my office of all offenders identified by police or prison authorities as having been at some former period inmates of reformatories, and subsequently re-committed to prison during 1882.

These figures show that of the 154 girls discharged from the Irish Reformatory Schools during 1879-80-81, only 5 have been lost sight of by the respective managers of the Reformatories. Only 5 are stated to have been re-convicted of crime, during 1882, and 10 others are of doubtful character. Such results, which I believe to be correct, show the careful supervision exercised over the conduct of the girls discharged from the schools.

There are now but 181 girls under detention in all the Reformatory Schools for that sex in Ireland, and the numbers are yearly decreasing. In 1882 only 5 or 3·25 per cent. of the girls discharged from these institutions during the preceding three years were re-convicted of crime. Since 1st January, 1877, there has been but one female convict under sentence of penal servitude in Ireland who had previously been in a Reformatory School.

As regards juvenile crime generally:—In 1853, 12,238 young offenders (males 8,888, females 3,350) under sixteen years of age were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment in Ireland, and of these 1,032 males and 656 females were under ten years of age. (See Appendix IX., page 133. Extract from Thirty-second Report, Inspectors-General of Prisons.)

The Fourth Report of the General Prisons Board shows that in 1881 the entire number of young offenders of both sexes sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude amounted to only 858* (males

Returns
from govern-
ments of
county and
borough
gaols.

Juvenile
Crime in
1853.

* From 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882.

722, females 131), and of these only 1 female received a sentence exceeding one month.

The printed Register of Habitual Criminals, issued by the General Prisons Board in 1881, comprehends the general history of 8,276 different individuals (males 6,068, females 2,208), and of these only 54 males and 13 females are stated to have been previously in any Irish Reformatory, although during the twenty-three years which have elapsed since the establishment of these institutions (from 1858 to 1881) 4,135 individuals (3,320 males, 815 females) were discharged from the schools.

These facts are, I consider, sufficient evidence that the institutions are producing good results.

A return prepared by the General Prisons Board for the Royal Commissioners, in January, 1883, at the instance of Sir M. H. Beach shows that there were then in custody 46 male convicts (42 in Spike Island and 4 in Mountjoy) who had previously been in Reformatories.

The total number of male convicts, other than the above, who had been in Reformatories since 1877 amounted to 48 (47 in Spike Island and 1 in Mountjoy), but some of these were discharged from the Reformatories so far back as 1862 and 1865.

A similar return for the Royal Commissioners, from the Female Convict Depôt, at Mountjoy, shows that during the above period only one female then under sentence of penal servitude had been ever an inmate of a Reformatory School in Ireland.

In June, 1882, the General Prisons Board at my request made an order directing the governors of the different prisons in Ireland to furnish a return, giving the names and causes of committal of all offenders stated to have been previously in reformatories who were afterwards recognised in prison during the five years ending 1881. That return was handed in to the Royal Commission and given in evidence. It states that during the five years, 1,086 offences were committed by the class above referred to, but, on analysing the list, and comparing it with the books of this office, it appears that the same individuals were frequently imprisoned during the above-named five years. For example, I find that one offender was committed no less than sixty times, another thirty-three times, another nineteen times. It also was shown that the same offender was under sentence in different prisons during the period. As well as can be ascertained the number of individuals comprised in the 1,086 commitments above referred to amounted to 414, viz.: 366 males and 48 females.

Many of the commitments were for offences of a comparatively trifling nature, or of a character not indicating criminal tendency, such as obstructing the thoroughfare, throwing stones, sleeping in a gateway, sliding on the public thoroughfare, tippling within prohibited hours, illegal fishing, travelling on a railway without a ticket, throwing stones, or breaking windows. Twenty-three were committed for desertion, fraudulent enlistment or other

Relapses
during five
years ended
December,
1881.

military offences. Thirty-two for absconding from or insubordination in reformatories, and several for workhouse offences.

When considering the subject of relapses of young offenders, the large numbers which have passed through the institutions must be taken into account. From the passing of the Act in 1858 up to 31st December, 1881, there were 3,320 males and 815 females discharged from Irish reformatory schools, and the return in question shows that the annual average of these recognised in prison during each of the five years named was only 2·2 per cent. of males and 1·1 per cent. of females.

Relapses
in 1882.

The following table, compiled from the reports of governors of county and borough prisons, shows the number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment in 1882, who had previously been inmates of a Reformatory, and the offences for which they were so re-committed:—

		Males.	Females.
Larceny, and illegal possession, &c.,	.	48	5
Drunk, disorderly, assaults, &c.,	.	60	10
Loitering and concealed with intent,	.	1	—
Malicious offence,	.	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	.	6	—
Workhouse offence,	.	1	—
*Treason Felony,	.	1	—
Vagrancy,	.	2	1
Desertion,	.	2	—
Coining,	.	1	—
Illegal fishing,	.	1	—
		—	—
Total,	.	125	16

Some of the offenders mentioned in the above table were discharged from the reformatory schools so far back as 1865. The return shows but 5 females convicted of offences against property.

Commit-
ments of
Adults and
Juveniles
in 1882.

The last published Criminal Statistics give the number of commitments to the central and larger district prisons in Ireland during 1882, as follows:—

Adults (over 16 years of age), males, 22,936; females, 11,092; total, 34,028. Juveniles (under 16), boys, 948; girls, 129; total, 1,077.

The numbers in 1881 were:—

Adults, males, 23,512; females, 12,359; total, 35,871. Juveniles, boys, 746; girls, 166; total, 912.

This shows a decrease on adult convictions in 1882 of 1,843 or 5·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The number of male juveniles increased by 102 in 1882, but the number of female juveniles decreased by 37 or 22·3 per cent.

* Afterwards discharged on bail.

The following table shows the fluctuation in the commitments during the past 11 years of adults and juveniles in Ireland:—

	Adults over 16 years of age).			Juveniles (under 16 years of age.)			Per-cent of those under 16 years, to total commitments.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1873	16,329	10,856	27,785	1,065	268	1,333	4.58
1873	19,120	12,363	31,483	1,099	306	1,405	4.27
1874	22,723	13,681	36,554	1,039	165	1,204	3.18
1875	23,207	13,901	37,108	881	132	1,013	2.65
1876	24,887	15,012	39,899	930	195	1,125	2.74
1877	26,029	15,492	41,521	959	185	1,144	2.66
1878	27,494	15,724	43,218	940	143	1,089	2.52
1879	28,233	15,183	43,416	840	140	980	2.22
1880	29,767	15,723	*37,490	848	169	*1,017	2.64
1881	29,512	12,359	35,871	746	166	912	2.56
1882	22,936	11,092	34,028	948	129	1,077	3.06

The small proportion of young offenders, especially females, under 16 committed to gaols is very satisfactory as contrasted with the condition of the young criminal population before the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons in their Annual Report presented to Parliament in the year 1854, dwelt, at page 15, upon the beneficent changes that might be anticipated in the condition of the youth of Ireland if some such remedy as the Reformatory and Industrial schools afford us now, could be applied in substitution for the parental authority of which poverty, vagrancy, or death, deprived children of tender years in Ireland at that date. Happily, Parliament in the year 1858 gave form and substance to the picture drawn by the Inspectors of Prisons, in 1854, by the establishment of Reformatory schools.

In 1863, after ten years experience of the Reformatory system, the work so well begun was crowned by the establishment of the Industrial school system, as we have it now in Ireland.

The prevention of crime through those latter schools has been, and, will, under judicious management, in the future, as in the past, do more in my opinion to elevate the youth of Ireland than the maintenance in their midst of the most perfect system of prison discipline known as yet to any nation of which we read.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The items of receipt and expenditure in each of the different ^{Receipts} ^{and Expenditure in} ^{Reformatory Schools} Reformatory schools in Ireland during the past year will be found in Appendix X., pages 145-6-7.

The following is the summary of total amounts received and expended during the last six years:—

* These only include commitments to the central and larger district prisons. In addition there were 2,188 males, and 597 females, committed to bridewells; and 2,132 males, and 519 females, to short sentences prisons in 1880.

Reformatory Receipts.

RECEIPTS.

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Treasury payments, . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscriptions, legacies, &c. . .	17,081 19 0	18,888 16 1	16,795 15 2
Contributions from rates, . . .	607 12 0	482 3 9	682 19 2
Sundries, . . .	7,865 5 2	7,888 18 0	7,850 7 4
Profits on industrial departments, . . .	84 4 4	62 8 5	37 17 7
	2,082 12 0	2,081 5 11	1,794 0 0
	27,531 12 11	28,848 11 11	26,681 18 2
	1880.	1881.	1882.
Treasury payments, . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscriptions, legacies, &c., . . .	17,588 15 0	18,124 16 7	18,054 2 10
Contributions from rates, . . .	509 11 4	520 8 0	428 6 4
Sundries, . . .	7,425 14 0	7,532 9 10	7,616 2 10
Profits on industrial departments, . . .	29 3 7	47 11 0	145 14 3
	2,685 12 0	2,047 7 0	2,147 12 11
	27,988 17 2	28,571 13 2	28,685 1 4

Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Salaries and rations to officers, . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food of inmates, . . .	4,540 7 2	4,564 6 9	4,503 1 1
Clothing . . .	3,902 2 0	10,013 1 10	9,568 11 7
Washing . . .	2,948 2 10	6,020 7 0	2,937 16 9
Repairs, rates, &c., . . .	1,248 8 7	1,803 3 9	1,771 0 8
Furniture, &c., . . .	692 1 11	752 1 8	847 12 8
Printing, . . .	1,081 2 5	1,026 16 11	931 6 10
Travelling and police, . . .	398 1 1	839 7 1	396 13 8
Medical, . . .	278 17 7	365 8 0	264 9 11
Sundries, . . .	320 4 2	830 8 3	290 6 8
Rent, . . .	897 8 0	1,016 2 6	1,113 6 8
Interest, . . .	882 10 6	839 10 6	658 4 8
Disposal, . . .	688 17 4	857 2 5	871 8 0
Building, . . .	1,070 8 4	837 14 1	916 13 11
Loss on industrial departments, . . .	4,012 12 0	2,979 14 2	2,013 17 3
	22,819 0 11	28,356 4 4	27,044 18 3
	1880.	1881.	1882.
Salaries and rations to officers, . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food of inmates, . . .	4,579 7 0	4,754 17 9	4,640 2 5
Clothing . . .	10,178 5 1	10,327 5 11	10,286 0 7
Washing . . .	6,467 3 0	8,086 12 10	2,904 14 1
Repairs, rates, &c., . . .	1,754 16 0	1,852 6 8	1,678 3 2
Furniture, &c., . . .	693 12 8	1,146 16 0	1,383 15 0
Printing, . . .	1,052 14 2	1,151 5 5	1,121 18 6
Travelling and police, . . .	487 16 11	537 11 7	583 18 9
Medical, . . .	188 18 8	276 18 8	243 18 8
Sundries, . . .	984 17 4	318 14 9	275 17 7
Rent, . . .	1,254 8 8	967 5 7	933 10 2
Interest, . . .	442 10 6	442 10 6	416 4 8
Disposal, . . .	888 11 9	963 13 7	1,017 9 4
Building, . . .	749 19 3	1,174 19 2	1,234 16 1
Loss on industrial departments, . . .	5,684 8 10	2,948 15 4	6,919 18 8
	31,917 0 6	29,068 13 9	32,683 2 9

The above return shows that the total receipts for the maintenance of Reformatory Schools in Ireland amounted to £28,485 1s. 4d. in 1882, of which sum £18,054 2s. 10d. was contributed out of Treasury vote, and £7,695 2s. 10d. from local rates, as under:—

Counties and Boroughs.	£	s.	d.	Counties and Boroughs.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	1,114	5	1	Limerick City,	156	8	4
Armagh,	184	15	1	Londonderry,	96	7	9
Carlow,	14	6	7	Longford,	24	17	3
Cavan,	82	0	8	Leitrim,	32	4	3
Clare,	121	1	2	Drogheda Town,	25	7	7
Cork County,	390	0	11	Mayo,	42	8	0
City,	507	0	8	Meath,	149	10	8
Donegal,	31	7	8	Monaghan,	35	17	4
Down,	158	17	4	Queen's,	14	6	8
Dublin County,	317	0	3	Rosecommon,	83	18	2
City,	2,650	14	4	Sligo,	38	0	5
Fermanagh,	64	9	8	Tipperary, N.R.,	96	3	11
Galway County,	113	18	1	S.R.,	187	11	0
Town,	58	1	1	Tyrone,	120	3	5
Kerry,	89	18	5	Waterford County,	214	9	7
Kildare,	155	14	10	City,	21	15	8
Kilkenny County,	19	16	5	Westmeath,	26	9	8
City,	28	18	2	Wexford,	84	3	3
King's,	41	3	0	Wicklow,	54	8	9
Leitrim,	51	1	0				
Limerick County,	92	8	7	Total,	7,695	2	10

The amount of voluntary subscriptions in 1882 was £425 8s. 4d., being £103 19s. 8d. less than in previous year. The industrial profits were £2,164 12s. 11d., being £117 5s. 11d. less than in 1881.

The average cost per head for maintenance, including rent and disposal, was £22 4s. 11d. for boys, and £27 2s. 4d. for girls.

The highest cost per head for boys was £23 18s. 4d. (at Rehoboth), the lowest £19 17s. 11d. (Upton).

The highest cost for girls was £31 6s. 0d. (Ballinasloe) the lowest £23 10s. 9d. (Monaghan).

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of certified Industrial Schools in Ireland on 31st December, 1881, was 59. Two new schools were certified during 1882, viz., one for Roman Catholic girls, at Bonada Abbey, Tubbercurry, and one for Roman Catholic young boys at Passage West, co. Cork. The certificate of the boys' school at Summerhill, Athlone, was resigned, and the premises re-certified for girls. There were consequently 61 schools in Ireland certified under the Industrial Schools Act on the 31st December, 1882, viz.:—

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys,	10	5
Do. (Probationary School for boys, under 13th section of Act),	1	—
Girls,	39	5
Young boys and girls (at Killarney),	1	—
Total,	51	10

The NUMBER of children actually in the schools on the 31st December, 1882 was—boys, 2,418; girls, 3,660; total, 6,078; (being an increase of 4 boys and 174 girls on the previous year.) Of these 14 boys and 140 girls, being in excess of the limits fixed

* The School for girls, and that for young boys at Killarney, although under the same management, have each a separate certificate. The one certified in 1869, the other in 1872. The children of each sex reside in buildings sufficiently distant one from the other.

by the rules of each school, although sentenced by magistrates to detention in the schools under the Industrial Schools Act, or else being under six years of age, were not paid for out of the Treasury grant, and were supported by the managers from other sources, as voluntary inmates.* The total number of inmates in Industrial Schools paid for out of the Treasury grant in 1882, therefore amounted to 5,924.

In addition to the above there were at that date—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On licence,	158	219	377
Absconded and not recovered,	3	3	6
Total under warrants of de- tention,	2,579	3,882	6,461
Retained in school after ex- piration of sentence,	5	64	69

Admissions. The ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools in 1882, deducting transfers and re-committals, were 1,255 (511 boys, 744 girls), being an increase of 48 boys and 23 of girls on the numbers for 1882.

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION.

A return prepared for the Royal Commissioners shows that the following were the grounds of detention of the children admitted into Industrial Schools during 1882:—

(1) Found begging or receiving alms,	917
(2) Found wandering, and not having any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence,	111
(3) Found destitute, being an orphan without either parent,	152
(4) Found destitute, having a surviving parent un- dergoing penal servitude or imprisonment,	4
(5) Frequenting the company of thieves,	19
(6) Committed under 13th sect. of Act,	36
(7) Illegally committed, and afterwards discharged,	9
(8) Committed for frequenting the company of prosti- tutes (Act 43 & 44 Vic., c. 15),	7
	1,255

Age.

The AGES on admission were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Under 6 years,†	7	28	35
From 6 to 8,	116	244	360
" 8 to 10,	106	211	317
" 10 to 12,	201	177	378
" 12 to 14,	81	84	165
Total,	511	744	1,255

* It having been stated that some School Managers supported out of the public funds voluntary inmates and others in excess of the limit fixed by the Chief Secretary, I was examined on this subject by the recent Royal Commission (query 12691), and my attention was directed to one school, as a case in point, where the cost of such voluntary inmates was included in the table of Receipts and Expenditure published in my Twentieth Annual Report. On inquiry I found that the school in question so far from using the Treasury and County rates for such purpose, was compelled to supplement by £8 17s. 6d. per head out of its own resources the allowance for the maintenance of children committed within the limit.

† Children under six years of age are not chargeable to Treasury.

The FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Family circumstances.
Illegitimate,	15	21	36	
Both parents dead,	98	152	250	
Father dead,	60	77	137	
Mother dead,	21	47	68	
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	44	73	117	
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,	231	343	574	
Both parents alive, and not included under any of the above heads,	42	81	73	
Total,	511	744	1,255	

Only 278 of the 1,255 children sent to Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1882 had one or more parents who could be sued for their maintenance. Of these the fathers were dead in 137 cases.

Five results of proceedings taken against parents of children admitted in 1882 were:—

Orders for payment refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parents,	42
Orders for payment granted,	74
Children discharged or died during inquiries,	40
Not yet brought before the court, pending improvement in parents' circumstances,	102
Not yet paid for out of Treasury grant, being over limit of rules in schools,	19
Sent to reformatory,	1
Total,	278

Whenever the monetary circumstances of parents excused by magistrates on the ground of "being destitute" improve, proceedings are again taken in my office to enforce against them parental contribution.

Of the 74 parents placed under contribution, the following were the rates of payment ordered by magistrates:—

s. d.		s. d.	
5 to pay 2 6 per week.		26 to pay 0 6 per week.	
3 " 2 0 "		14 " 0 3 "	
2 " 1 6 "		1 " 0 2 "	
1 " 1 3 "		1 " 0 1 "	
16 " 1 0 "		1 " 0 0 1 "	
4 " 0 9 "			

These small amounts granted by magistrates are evidence of the extreme poverty of the class from which the Industrial School children come. Out of 133 boys admitted to the one School in 1882, only 16 were cases in which there was the least possibility of parental contribution being obtained, and an order was granted by magistrates in only one of the cases, and for a nominal sum.

DISCHARGES.

The DISCHARGES from Industrial Schools in 1882 were—of boys Discharges 475, of girls 542, total 1,017. Showing an increase of 11 in the ^{In 1882,} number of discharges of boys, and a decrease of 3 in that of girls as compared with the previous year, 1881.

Industrial schools,
modes of
disposal of
discharges
in 1882.

The modes of disposal of the children discharged were as follows:-			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total
To employment or service,	232	322	554
Placed out through friends,	160	113	273
Emigrated,	18	57	75
Sent to sea,	16	-	16
Enlisted,	2	-	2
Discharged in consequence of disease,	8	4	12
Committed to reformatories,	7	5	12
Died,	24	35	59
Absconded, and not recovered,	5	-	5
Discharged by Chief Secretary, grounds set forth in orders for detention being insufficient,	3	6	9
Total,	475	543	1,017
Transferred,	95	-	95

DEATHS.

Deaths,
see table
p. 184.

The deaths amongst children under orders of detention in Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1882, numbered 59 (24 of boys and 35 of girls); of these, 54 were inmates of the schools at the time of their death, and 5 girls (suffering from lung or heart disease) were on licence, having been placed outside with friends.

As hitherto, a large majority of the deaths in 1882 was from scrofula and tuberculosis in their various phases. In that year (1882) 35 deaths in the schools were from consumption, tubercular meningitis, and mesenteric disease, besides 7 from other forms of lung disease, 4 from brain disease, and 6 from disease of the heart.

Five deaths from zymotic diseases were reported during 1882, one child having died from small-pox, 2 from scarlatina, and 2 from measles. Two girls were carried off by acute peritonitis.

Improved
hygienic
arrange-
ments.

The few deaths during 1882 from zymotic diseases show favourable results from improved hygienic arrangements in the buildings, but the dire diseases of consumption and other tubercular affections are still, I regret to observe, the cause of the majority of the deaths in the schools, and show the necessity which exists to take proper precautions to prevent the spread of such maladies, by separating the children suffering from tubercular diseases from the healthy inmates of the schools, and by avoiding overcrowding in the dormitories and class rooms.

Separation
of consump-
tive from
healthy
children.

In my report for 1881, p. 21, I pointed out how deeply society is indebted to Professor Tyndall for having brought before the British public the results of the discoveries of Dr. Koch of Berlin, which have recently been confirmed by the experiments of Dr. Williams, at Hospital for Consumption, Brompton,* and prove conclusively the danger of association of consumptive with healthy children.

Death-rate,
1882.

The death rate in the schools in 1882 was one in every 103 of the inmates, being 0·97 per cent. of the total number of children.

In 1881 it was 1 in every 75 of the children, or 1·3 per cent.

The death-rate in Industrial Schools is much the same as amongst the general population. For example, I find by reference to the Registrar-General's returns for 1881 that the deaths of

* See *Lancet*, 28th July, 1883.

children from 1 to 15 years of age numbered 16,346, or 0·90 per cent. of the population of the same ages, while the deaths of those under five years of age were 19,490, a mortality equal to 3·38 per cent. of the living at that age.

The EDUCATION STATUS of the children when admitted in 1882 is reported as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Educational status.
Unable to read or write,	285	402	687	
Could read and write imperfectly,	195	317	512	
" read and write well,	31	25	56	
Total,	511	744	1,255	

These figures, when compared with the educational status of the children who were admitted in the previous year, show that the number of illiterate was 4·3 per cent. greater in 1882 than in 1881, and afford strong evidence of the necessity which exists in Ireland for an efficient teaching staff in Industrial Schools. Yet, up to the present, no adequate encouragement is given to managers to secure this object.

In my annual reports on Industrial Schools for many years I have called attention to this blot on the Industrial and Reformatory schools system in Ireland, and I have endeavoured to show the great disadvantages under which managers of such schools labour in this respect. In other parts of the United Kingdom the employment of properly qualified instructors in such institutions is encouraged. Teachers in workhouses are paid for by the State, both in England and Ireland, while Reformatory and Industrial schools in Ireland, are excluded from the participation in the facilities for education accorded to all other State institutions. Periodical examinations by high class practical educationalists, such as is given by the inspectors of National Schools, and the testing of the progress of each individual pupil is absolutely necessary to insure a high state of efficiency.

It is to be hoped that the Royal Commissioners now sitting will be the means of abolishing obstructions, and of extending to managers of Irish schools the advantages which those in other parts of the United Kingdom possess, thus enabling them to impart higher scholastic, moral, and technical instruction to the children of the criminal and destitute classes, who, when untaught and untrained have in every age brought destruction on the State.

There are in Ireland at present ten Reformatories and sixty-one Industrial schools, containing upwards of 7,000 inmates. In thirty-two of these schools the children attend extern schools in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and their pupils are examined by the District Inspectors of the Board as if for results, which, however, are not paid. These schools are likewise, when necessary, organized by experts employed by the National Board. The returns from the Education Office show that the results obtained on the examination of the pupils in these schools are quite equal to those in ordinary National schools.

Some schools not in connexion with the Board are examined by the District Inspectors, but others, including Reformatories, are not so examined.

Non-payment of Result fees for Industrial school children a serious drawback.

Educational inspection of industrial schools. The Church Education Society examines by their Inspectors the pupils in Protestant schools not in connexion with the National Board; their Inspectors are, for the most part, trained in the Training College, Kildare-place, Dublin.

The Christian Brothers have also their own Inspectors.

The reports on the inspections forwarded to my office lead me to infer that those different educational bodies efficiently examine the inmates of their schools, but I do not think that these reports are sufficient guarantee to the State that the educational progress of each of the 7,065 children, now inmates of these schools, is sufficiently tested by competent examiners, nor is there unquestionable evidence given that the schools are properly organized.

In my Annual Reports to Parliament I have year after year endeavoured to impress on the Executive, the importance of having experts employed to do this necessary work.

To obtain a separate staff to organize and inspect the schools in connexion with this office, would be attended with a very serious cost, which would, in my opinion, be a waste of public money, as the staff of the National Board might be utilized for that purpose.

I would therefore suggest that the practice adopted by the Governors of the Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, be applied to testing the efficiency of the schools which are not in connexion with the National Board. The pupils of the Hibernian School are examined by two of the Inspectors yearly, and the results are very satisfactory.

Suggestions. Being a member of the Board of National Education, I see no insurmountable difficulty in having the literary inspection carried out by employing the National Board Inspectors of the district in which the industrial schools are situated to discharge that duty. By such an arrangement much travelling expenses of inspectors would be saved, and at the same time all the requirements of the public service would be satisfied, and the efficiency of the scholastic, as well as the industrial instruction of the schools, would be tested by experts employed by the State.

If payment by results for educational progress, and also for proficiency in industrial training of the inmates of Reformatory and Industrial Schools were given, the Managers would then have a stimulus which would ensure a high standard of scholastic as well as technical instruction being established in the schools. This arrangement would put an end to the anomaly of the present system, which enables the worst-managed institutions to receive the same allowance as those in which every means is taken to impart a high-class instruction to the inmates.

It might be desirable that the amounts so earned by the children be appropriated for their future advancement in life after discharge. Such an arrangement has been for many years in force at the Convict Refuge at Golden Bridge, and with the best results.

Total admissions and discharges since the passing of the Act. The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to certified Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) amounted, up to December 31st, 1882, to—boys, 5,697; girls, 8,809; total, 14,506.

THE TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers) amounted to—boys, 3,113; girls, 4,863; total, 7,976.

The managers report that these children have been disposed of as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Modes of disposal of discharges from Industrial schools since passing of Act.
Employment or service,	1,433	2,715	4,148	
To friends,	752	1,055	1,807	
Emigrated,	110	387	497	
Sent to sea,	205	—	205	
Enlisted,	69	—	69	
Discharged as diseased,	82	77	159	
Committed to reformatory schools,	65	47	112	
Died,	284	385	669	
Absconded and not recovered,	32	4	36	
Discharged on account of illegal committals,	81	193	274	
Total,	3,113	4,863	7,976	

7,976 children have been discharged from Industrial Schools in Ireland during the years which have elapsed since the passing of the Industrial Schools Act for Ireland. Of these 205 boys went to sea, 69 enlisted, and 110 boys and 387 girls are stated to have emigrated on discharge from the schools.

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools, as tested by the numbers reported on, are as follows:—

Total number who left the schools in the three years 1879–80–81 was 3,029, viz., boys, 1,308; girls, 1,721.

Of these, 15 boys and 8 girls were committed to Reformatories, 104 boys and 114 girls died in the schools, 18 boys and 32 girls whose detention orders were deemed insufficient were discharged by the Chief Secretary, and 119 boys and 44 girls were transferred to other industrial schools.

The total to be reported on up to 31st December, 1882, was therefore, 2,575, viz., 1,052 boys, 1,523 girls.

Of the boys, 24 died after discharge, leaving 1,028 to be reported on, of whom—

930 or 90.5 per cent.	were reported as doing well.
22, or 2.1 "	doubtful.
6, or 0.5 "	convicted.
67, or 6.6 "	unknown.
3 recommitted to school.	

Of the 1,523 girls, 46 have since died, leaving 1,477 to be reported on, of whom—

1,405, or 95.1 per cent.	were reported doing well.
23, or 1.5 "	doubtful.
43, or 2.9 "	unknown.
6, or 0.4 "	were recommitted to an Industrial School.

The preceding table gives a proportion of 90.5 per cent. of males and 95.1 per cent. of females discharged from Industrial Schools during the three years (1879–80–81) who are reported to have been doing well since they left the schools, and in no instance can I trace that, of the 1,523 girls discharged from Industrial Schools during that period, any one of them was convicted of crime during 1882.

COST PER HEAD IN 1882.

In the boys' schools the cost per head, including rent, interest, and expenses of disposal, but omitting cost of buildings, land, &c., and profit or loss on industrial departments, ranged from £24 4s. 8d. at Limerick, and £23 9s. 7d. at Kilmore, to £15 18s. 8d. at Kerry Home; and £17 18s. 10d. at Greenmount, Cork. Excluding one school which was not in operation during the whole of the year, the certificate having been resigned, and the school re-certified for girls, the average cost per head, in the remaining 12 schools for grown boys, was £20 1s. 1d.

The cost in the schools for young boys was £19 17s. 2d. at Drogheda, £20 14s. at Cappoquin, and £19 6s. 7d. at Kilkenny. The Passage West School was not open all the year.

In the girls' schools the cost per head varied from £26 19s. 0d. at Dundalk, and £24 18s. 4d. at Newtownforbes, to £13 12s. 2d. at Mallow. Excluding two schools not in operation during the entire of the year, the average cost per head in the remaining 42 schools for girls was £19 1s. 11d.

In the Killarney schools for young boys and girls the cost was £18 5s. 2d.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

In the boys' schools the highest profits on industrial departments were £2 1s. 7d. per head at Salt Hill, £3 2s. 9d. at Limerick, £2 8s. 1d. at "Meath," and £2 8s. 2d. at Greenmount. No profit or loss is shown in the *Gibraltar* ship, as the boys in it do not work for the public. In the Artane School the loss by fire of a large quantity of manufactured goods more than counterbalanced any industrial profits. The average profits in 10 schools for grown boys was £1 15s. 7d.

In the girls' schools the highest profits were £3 10s. 9d. per head at Roscommon, £3 19s. 5d. at Heytesbury-street, £3 7s. 9d. at Tipperary, £3 4s. 7d. at Thurles. Average profits in 41 girls' schools, £1 15s. 9d.

PAYMENT OUT OF PUBLIC RATES.

During 1882, the grand juries and town councils contributed £7,695 2s. 10d. towards the maintenance in reformatories, and £26,702 16s. 8d. towards industrial schools for children sent from their respective counties. The following table prepared for the Royal Commissioners, shows the rate per head per week paid by the several counties:—

Grand Jury or Town Council.	Rate.		Observations.
	To Reformatory.	To Industrial Schools.	
Co. Antrim, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	
" Armagh, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	—
" Carlow, . . .	2s. 6d.	Nil.	—
" Cavan, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
" Clare, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
" Cork, . . .	2s. 6d.	1s.	—
City of Cork, . . .	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. and 1s.	1s. 6d. to Industrial Schools situated within the borough; 1s. to those outside.
Co. Donegal, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 1d.	Average rates per head.
" Down, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Industrial School at Heytesbury-street, Dublin, and Monaghan Reformatory.

PAYMENT OF PUBLIC RATES—continued.

Grand Jury or Town Council.	Rate.		Observations.
	To Reformatories.	To Industrial Schools.	
Co. of Dublin, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. & 1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. for children sent to Industrial Schools since January, 1872. (This has lately been increased to 2s.)
City of Dublin, .	3s. 6d. and 3s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Glenore, Cork-street, and Rehoboth Reformatories; 2s. 6d. to Artane and Kilmore Industrial Schools.
Co. of Fermanagh, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£3 5s. 6d. half-yearly.
" Galway, .	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
Town of Galway, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., & 1s.	2s. 6d. allowed for a few boys in Salthill Industrial School.
Co. Kerry, .	2s. 6d.	2s. and 1s.	2s. for males and 1s. for females in Industrial Schools.
" Kildare, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
" Kilkenny, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
City of Kilkenny, .	2s.	2s. 6d. and 1s.	2s. 6d. to Artane Industrial Schools; 1s. for 28 boys, and 1s. for 80 girls in Kilkenny Schools. 1s. to the others; no limit stated.
Co. King's, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	The Grand Jury require managers of Industrial Schools to enter into an agreement.
" Leitrim, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
" Limerick, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Cashel Industrial School.
City of Limerick, .	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
Co. Londonderry, .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. for males; 2s. for females.
" Longford, .	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	—
" Louth, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
Town of Drogheda, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Parsonstown Industrial School.
Co. Mayo, .	2s. 6d.	2s.	2s. to Industrial Schools with one exception.
" Meath, .	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
" Monaghan, .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d.	—
" Queen's, .	2s.	—	—
" Roscommon, .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. and 1s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to Glenore Reformatory; 2s. to Roscommon, Athlone, and Salthill, Galway Industrial Schools.
" Sligo, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	Payment for 52 children in Sligo Industrial Schools; 10 in Bonnado; 5 Salthill, Galway; 5 Kilkenny (males). No payment to Athlone for children admitted after 14/3/63.
" Tipperary, N.R., .	2s. 6d.	Nil.	—
" Tipperary, S.R., .	2s. 6d.	Nil.	—
" Tyrone, .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Monaghan Reformatory; 2s. 6d. to Glanvillor, Artane, Meath (boys), Cove-street, Cork, Industrial Schools.
" Waterford, .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Artane. No payment for children admitted to Industrial Schools after Summer of 1882.
City of Waterford, .	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
Co. Westmeath, .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. for those committed previous to 1st July, 1881.
" Wexford, .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. & 1s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to Artane and Drogheda Industrial Schools.
" Wicklow, .	2s.	2s.	Rate reduced from 2s. 6d. to 2s. at Session Assemblies, 1882.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

At page 162 et post, Appendix X. will be found the items of receipts and expenditure in each Industrial school in Ireland during 1882.

The total receipts in 1882 were £120,177 6s. 11d., the expenditure £142,388 13s. 2d., towards which the Treasury contributed £74,997 12s. 11d., or more than one-half. The amount received from voluntary subscriptions was £2,141 11s. 0d. Industrial profits realized £8,392 9s. 1d., and £26,702 16s. 6d. were contributed out of local rates for counties and boroughs.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
SINCE PASSING OF ACT.

In 1869 the first Industrial School was certified in Ireland.

In that year a sum of £568 4s. was paid out of the Treasury Grant for the maintenance of the few children (248) admitted into the schools during the year.

The following table, compiled from returns made by managers to this office, shows the receipts and expenditure in the schools since that date.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, .	9,051 19 8	23,696 5 5	36,814 0 0	50,931 19 11	56,873 5 4
Subscriptions, &c., .	1,822 0 11	8,112 18 10	12,588 6 2	16,558 1 5	12,068 12 8
Payment from rates, .	650 17 0	2,827 16 5	5,836 12 11	9,898 1 3	14,783 11 0
Voluntary inmates, .	102 0 0	872 5 6	282 0 0	739 18 1	727 2 4
Hire of labour, .	8 5 5	45 18 10	115 10 0	178 0 7	234 19 2
Sundries, . . .	261 18 10	1,792 9 8	2,088 12 2	490 4 3	830 8 1
Industrial profits, .	—	—	—	3,563 0 2	4,610 14 7
Total receipts, .	11,003 19 4	37,082 14 8	37,473 11 7	80,357 2 8	89,785 0 4
—	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Treasury Allowance, .	59,209 18 1	61,065 12 5	62,902 0 0	62,181 10 5	
Subscriptions, &c., .	6,577 4 4	8,297 15 4	8,682 1 1	5,003 3 3	
Payment from rates, .	18,937 1 8	18,281 18 8	19,080 11 5	20,444 3 2	
Voluntary inmates, .	782 1 8	1,258 0 5	1,777 7 3	1,877 18 19	
Hire of labour, .	92 0 0	188 0 1	209 7 9	185 0 0	
Sundries, . . .	291 12 11	1,251 2 2	379 18 8	228 6 5	
Industrial profits, .	5,809 18 0	8,851 10 5	9,975 12 0	7,372 10 8	
Total receipts, .	80,819 0 0	97,718 12 0	97,929 0 0	98,251 0 0	
—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Treasury Allowance, .	68,017 0 7	68,987 11 5	73,437 11 4	74,957 19 11	
Subscriptions, &c., .	8,094 0 1	4,418 0 0	8,098 7 8	7,974 0 0	
Payment from rates, .	21,378 0 1	28,252 18 2	25,078 17 1	26,792 18 8	
Voluntary inmates, .	1,945 7 8	1,800 2 8	1,838 12 5	2,141 11 0	
Hire of labour, .	162 0 6	188 0 0	201 16 8	222 18 11	
Sundries, . . .	507 12 0	885 0 1	480 7 8	548 17 7	
Industrial profits, .	8,059 0 0	8,779 15 8	9,850 10 9	8,392 9 1	
Total receipts, .	100,709 0 0	107,157 0 0	112,987 0 0	120,177 0 11	

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Salaries of officers,	£ 1,008 18 7	£ 1,192 5 6	£ 1,272 18 2	£ 9,501 0 0	£ 9,957 19 0
Rations for do.,	500 2 2	2,271 5 4	5,222 8 8	6,144 4 11	8,811 18 3
Food of inmates	7,011 3 0	14,700 6 0	20,594 4 2	53,607 19 9	38,192 0 19
Clothing for do.,	2,952 2 5	5,046 18 7	9,038 0 0	11,491 13 9	12,398 17 5
Washing, fuel and light,	207 0 0	2,284 14 2	5,780 1 1	6,836 7 7	6,270 14 6
Repairs, rates and taxes,	288 9 2	1,604 5 9	2,129 18 0	2,780 2 9	2,983 14 0
Furniture and sundries,	3,778 19 11	5,884 4 11	6,604 13 6	4,708 12 0	6,205 12 2
Printing, &c.,	208 12 7	403 0 10	610 12 9	820 1 0	1,222 7 4
Travelling, &c.,	80 10 3	130 0 0	964 10 3	180 19 9	278 4 2
Medical expenses, &c.,	104 3 4	681 13 11	940 10 9	1,061 10 11	1,119 11 5
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	168 0 1	595 17 4	307 0 7	1,068 17 8	1,229 8 3
Rent,	1,004 2 0	1,461 0 11	2,220 2 0	3,853 11 4	2,286 2 1
Interest,	—	—	—	—	2,227 18 8
Disposable,	10 9 8	109 19 2	260 18 0	657 0 8	1,037 5 6
Building,	4,991 17 7	14,798 9 0	20,034 3 2	28,554 11 2	27,750 0 11
Less on Industrial departments,	—	—	68 14 4	514 18 1	475 16 2
Total expenditure,	94,782 1 10	111,486 11 2	84,846 5 8	107,412 4 2	113,918 12 0
—	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	—
Salaries of Officers,	£ 7,657 1 7	£ 8,243 4 5	£ 8,344 15 1	£ 8,615 0 0	—
Rations for do.,	2,320 19 0	4,358 0 0	4,656 10 7	4,880 8 1	—
Food of inmates,	41,492 12 2	46,300 7 7	46,254 2 1	45,638 12 2	—
Clothing for do.,	13,287 4 8	15,787 1 11	16,286 11 0	13,233 17 9	—
Washing, fuel and light,	7,311 18 7	7,610 17 4	7,387 14 0	7,652 4 2	—
Repairs, rates and taxes,	2,368 11 2	3,014 19 0	2,914 16 0	3,094 0 9	—
Furniture and sundries,	4,507 19 2	2,004 14 5	4,302 6 3	4,250 8 1	—
Printing, &c.,	1,535 16 5	1,420 8 0	1,453 7 9	1,544 3 0	—
Travelling, &c.,	256 16 5	813 8 8	407 5 11	978 7 4	—
Medical expenses, &c.,	1,282 14 11	1,265 14 9	1,271 0 3	1,316 1 8	—
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	1,018 4 4	1,923 8 1	1,348 16 2	1,208 1 7	—
Rent,	2,271 10 0	2,629 9 2	2,046 14 8	2,544 1 7	—
Interest,	2,792 1 2	3,098 8 5	4,356 7 4	4,732 15 11	—
Disposable,	1,612 19 6	1,740 17 8	1,780 0 8	2,398 7 11	—
Building,	27,834 19 0	28,881 8 0	29,078 7 11	14,747 10 10	—
Less on Industrial departments,	28 2 5	493 8 0	43 9 1	168 12 7	—
Total expenditure,	113,074 1 6	128,215 18 8	128,268 12 5	110,092 8 2	—
—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	—
Salaries of Officers,	£ 8,911 8 9	£ 9,438 0 10	£ 9,607 8 0	£ 10,280 3 2	—
Rations for do.,	4,850 0 2	5,100 14 0	5,817 8 8	5,858 12 0	—
Food of inmates,	45,816 0 2	48,382 1 0	52,135 12 3	52,862 5 2	—
Clothing for do.,	13,768 12 10	15,196 5 9	16,942 2 9	16,549 2 2	—
Washing, fuel and light,	7,829 7 4	8,114 4 10	8,520 18 8	8,457 1 5	—
Repairs, rates and taxes,	2,457 0 0	2,720 4 1	2,872 15 11	2,227 1 6	—
Furniture and sundries,	4,479 0 10	5,207 11 4	4,802 17 2	4,609 9 10	—
Printing, &c.,	1,609 17 6	1,629 17 7	1,600 12 5	1,065 15 0	—
Travelling, &c.,	418 0 10	588 12 0	265 15 0	431 10 2	—
Medical expenses, &c.,	1,897 12 2	1,531 10 8	1,087 11 4	1,644 0 0	—
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	1,297 7 0	1,887 3 0	1,020 0 5	1,940 14 1	—
Rent,	2,564 8 11	2,870 6 9	3,039 9 7	8,220 11 5	—
Interest,	0,281 15 6	0,310 15 9	0,214 4 9	6,430 10 0	—
Disposable,	2,258 4 5	2,719 10 8	2,800 1 9	2,797 9 0	—
Building,	14,099 16 4	17,927 9 4	13,802 17 11	21,541 18 3	—
Less on Industrial departments,	58 1 9	942 8 0	93 0 5	—	—
Total expenditure,	117,928 8 0	121,038 8 8	121,523 1 0	140,843 13 2	—

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Parental contribution.

The amounts collected from parents and step-parents of the inmates of Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the last seven years were:—

—	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:				
Dublin,	£ 501 19 9	£ 342 11 8	£ 369 7 9	£ 370 14 2
In the Provinces,	296 0 7	272 0 8	309 0 8	300 10 5
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:				
Dublin,	85 0 7	88 1 3	110 18 5	96 7 9
In the Provinces,	395 13 11	455 14 7	516 5 8	639 9 8
Total,	1,061 14 10	1,253 8 4	1,376 9 11	1,419 9 3
—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:				
Dublin,	£ 584 6 0	£ 557 4 8	£ 565 7 8	£ 550 18 0
In the Provinces,	348 14 11	400 7 1	390 13 1	579 0 8
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:				
Dublin,	76 5 11	68 9 9	98 13 10	86 2 11
In the Provinces,	601 18 7	511 6 8	430 6 2	429 18 6
Total,	1,328 0 8	1,146 5 0	1,192 2 7	1,089 1 6

From parents of young offenders in Reformatory.

The preceding table shows that £599 18s. 8d. was collected in 1882 from parents and guardians of young offenders confined in Reformatory Schools, towards the reimbursement to the Treasury of the expenses of their maintenance in the schools.

From parents of children in Industrial Schools.

The number of young offenders in these schools on the 31st December, 1882, was 1,140. At that time 5,924 children were inmates of Industrial Schools in Ireland yet only £489 2s. 4d. was collected from their parents and relatives in that year, and £529 3s. 0d. in 1881. The collectors were the same for both, and 20 per cent. is allowed to the Royal Irish Constabulary for collecting Parental Money in the provinces, and 25 per cent. is paid to two collectors in the Dublin district.

The amount collected from parents of children in Reformatory Schools in 1882 was less by £63 0s. 11d. than in previous year, and notwithstanding that the number of children in Industrial Schools was greater in 1882 than in 1881, the amount collected from the parents was less by £40 0s. 8d.

The collection of this money is beset with many difficulties. By reference to pages 9 and 18 of this Report, it will be seen the small number of the children in these schools which have parents against whom proceedings can be taken, and of these latter how few are of ability to contribute. Even when parents are of ability to contribute, many of the orders granted by

Magistrates are rendered inoperative through defects in the law or other causes. The Industrial Schools Act does not authorize imprisonment in cases of default, and thus parents frequently escape payment, although earning good wages, when they have no effects on which to distrain. Others leave their employment rather than pay the amounts ordered, and many take precautions to evade contribution by concealing their whereabouts, and having their letters addressed to places where they do not reside.

Parents
cannot be
imprisoned
in default
of industrial
school pay-
ments.

The following case has lately come under the notice of this department. A gasfitter earning 25s a week, was summoned before the Chief Magistrate to contribute towards the support of his son in an Industrial School, and an order for 5s. a week was awarded, but it is doubtful if this can be enforced as the man has since left his employment, and will probably quit the country. The boy had been sent to the Industrial School for begging, and the police reported that the man had deserted his family, and was living with another woman. He was believed to have gone to England, leaving the mother in an almost dying condition, and the children begging. This shows how completely the present law can be set at defiance by the most infamous characters. If this were a workhouse case the Magistrate stated he would have great pleasure in giving the man three months hard labour, but under present circumstances he escapes.

The parents of young offenders in Reformatories, are as a rule in a better monetary position than those of Industrial School children, consequently they are more accessible for inquiry, and more easily kept in view. Many, however, are of a drunken and dissolute character, and it would be desirable that the Act should authorize payment by the employer out of the wages of the parent, which is, I am informed, in some instances permitted in England. Until this is done the gin palace will frequently anticipate the collector of parental contributions.

In previous reports I have brought under the notice of the Executive the desirability of some amendments in the law on this subject.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following members of the Royal Commission on Reformatory and Industrial Schools visited Ireland at the beginning of the present year:—

Lord Aberdare (Chairman); Earl of Dalhousie, K.T.; Lord Norton, K.C.B.; The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.; The Right Hon. the O'Conor Don; Colonel Colthurst, M.P.; F. H. N. Glossop, Esq.; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P.; W. E. Hubbard, Esq.; A. G. C. Liddell, Esq., accompanied them as Secretary to the Commission.

The Commissioners visited Dublin, Belfast, Kilkenny, and Cork. They inspected 8 of the 10 Reformatories, 19 of the 61 Industrial schools, and examined altogether 44 witnesses. Their report is looked forward to with much interest.

In the evidence which I placed before the Royal Commissioners on their inquiry, I called attention to the great decrease of crime among the female population of this kingdom during

Decrease of the last thirty years. By reference to the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee on Juvenile Crime, in 1853, it will be seen that 5,989 young girls were committed to the Dublin Female Prison at Grangegorman, for the most part for vagrancy and larceny, during the three preceding years, 1850, '51, and '52, and in 1851, 5,334 females were committed for larceny alone, a number stated in the evidence to be "very nearly equal to the total number of females committed in England in that year for every species of offence."

The table, page 72, published in the third report of the General Prisons Board for the year ending 1st April, 1881, shows that the convictions, for larceny, of females of all ages in Ireland during that year numbered only 563 which as compared with 4,539 in 1853, shows an immense diminution of the crime of larceny in the female population of the country. Having been myself intimately mixed up with prison management during most of the period mentioned, from 1854 to the present time, I feel justified in giving the results of my experience on the subject.

The number of female convicts in refuges during the year ending 31st March, 1883, was 56; there are now only 20 inmates under orders of detention in the two refuges at Golden-bridge and Harcourt-road, and 99 in the Female Convict Depot. Thus the crime of larceny has been minimised in the country districts, but I regret to observe that drunkenness still prevails to a great extent in the towns where institutions to protect females discharged from prison are insufficient.

Causes of decrease.

I believe that the decrease of the crime of larceny among females, so remarkable in a country in which little employment exists for women, is largely due to the superior working of the Reformatory Schools Act, assisted by the female convict refuges, and latterly by the improved system of prison discipline now in force. Formerly when reformatories were founded women belonging to the same families would be found in the convict prisons, in the refuges, and the younger members in reformatories, especially in that at Ballinasloe. These formed organized gangs of thieves who infested fairs and markets, working together in different disguises, shoplifting and picking pockets, and who periodically met at certain places to dispose of their plunder. These gangs have been now broken up, through the increased vigilance of the police, and the Reformatory Schools Act, which enables magistrates to send the young girls to reformatories, as there is no limitation as to numbers to be admitted into such institutions. In the beginning great efforts were made by the members of these gangs to entrap young offenders when leaving the reformatories, and in some cases to compel them, if under age, to return to their parents in the gang. The managers of female reformatories have done their duty in themselves looking after these young persons after they leave their institutions, and their houses of mercy have done immense good. The number in the Ballinasloe Reformatory in the centre of the north-western district have now dwindled down from 53 in 1870, to 20 in 1883.

I have now the pleasing duty to report, that the large Refuge ^{Golden} _{Bridge} _{Refuge.} at Golden-bridge for Female Convicts, being no longer required for the few women of that class, has been licensed as an Industrial school, under the management of Mrs. Kirwan. The former inmates have been transferred to a small institution, which will in future be, it is calculated, quite sufficient for their accommodation.

The manager of the Ballinasloe Reformatory has also applied ^{Ballinasloe} _{School.} to the Executive to have the certificate of her institution changed into one for an Industrial school.

The Male Reformatories in Ireland, although they have effected ^{Male reformatories.} much good, have not had the same marked results as characterize the institutions for the reformation of female offenders. Yet they have proved that they are quite equal to deal with the more grown of the juvenile offenders—the only class which, in my opinion, should be sent to Reformatory Schools. The institutions require some improvements, and they should be given the same facilities as are granted to similar institutions in other parts of the United Kingdom. Strict separation of classes should be insisted on, and boys under twelve years of age should not, unless under very exceptional circumstances, be admitted into the institutions in which older criminals are detained.

Before the Reformatory Schools Act was extended to Ireland, ^{Young} _{offenders in} ^{Mountjoy} _{Prison in} ^{1857.} young offenders were sent to the Convict Dépôt at Mountjoy, under the charge of the Convict Directors (Sir Walter Crofton, Captain Knight, and myself). The Governor of that Prison found them most difficult to manage, and in his Report for Parliament in 1857, he states:—

“The juveniles are the most troublesome class of convicts in the gaol. They emulate each other in all kinds of mischief, and in endeavouring to elude the vigilance of the officers. They are so vicious in their propensities that measures of a summary and stringent description appear to be absolutely necessary for their present control and future amendment.”

It was at first proposed to establish in Ireland a Penal Reformatory Institution for young offenders, on the plan of Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight, and the Commons at Lusk, co. Dublin, was selected for the purpose and appropriated by Act of Parliament to the Convict Directors for this object. A sum of £10,000 was voted for the erection of the necessary buildings, but the results of our experiment at Mountjoy did not fulfil our expectations, and finding our endeavours to reform young offenders in institutions exclusively under State control a failure, the proposed arrangement was abandoned, the vote of £10,000 was allowed to lapse, and the land at Lusk has since been applied for the purpose of an Intermediate Prison for Adult Convicts.

I have entered into these particulars because I believe that any attempt to restrict the voluntary management of these institutions would be attended with ill results. It should, however, be insisted on that Managers shall maintain a constant supervision over the

Relapses.

young offenders after discharge, as is now done in the Female Reformatories. No boy should be discharged from the school until he has been trained to a trade or other calling by which he would be able to earn a livelihood after he leaves the institution.

I have devoted much attention to the question of relapses of male offenders who have been inmates of reformatories, and my attention has further been directed to the matter by the observations of the Recorder of Dublin and other members of the judicial bench, who are devoted to the amelioration of the criminal classes of this country. It has been stated that cases of relapse are frequent, but it must be remembered that 3,564 inmates of Boys' Reformatories have already been discharged from the schools. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining employment in Ireland, the managers have often been obliged to allow the boys to return to their relatives or friends, who in many cases were quite unfit guardians for them. Boys discharged from reformatories if permitted to return to the large towns, from which, the majority come, are certain to meet their old companions and are thus in great danger of falling back into criminal courses. Some even become ringleaders in crime, and thus are brought prominently before the presiding judge at Assizes or Quarter Sessions, while large numbers who are earning an honest livelihood elsewhere are unnoticed.

In this report I have confined myself to statistics and to the expression of opinions which are the result of a long experience in the reformation of criminals.

The Industrial schools of Ireland need no comment from me. They are considered by the most distinguished publicists of Europe who have visited them to be models on which a general system of technical instruction might well be founded. Their future progress depends on the reports of the two Royal Commissions now sitting. The members of both Commissions have, I am happy to say, expressed to me their approval of the management of the Irish Industrial Schools, and, I have no doubt, the system will develop, and tend towards the spread of technical education throughout the country.

Fishing station at Kinsale.

I have long been anxious for the establishment of an Industrial School at Kinsale, or elsewhere on the south coast, in which fishing, the curing of fish, the manufacture of nets, and navigation might be taught, and the inmates of the school trained to pursuits which would develop an important branch of industry, for which the south and west coasts of Ireland are peculiarly suitable. The fishing grounds at Kinsale, and elsewhere, are now abandoned to the enterprising fishermen of other countries, French, Manx, Scotch, and English boats, some even from Hull, and the east coast of England, derive large profits from an industry neglected in this Island, and lying close to the large population of Cork. Earl Spencer, at that time Viceroy, visited Kinsale in May, 1872, I then pointed out to him, the proposed site of an Industrial School, at King James's Fort, on the southern side of the harbour. It met the approval of His Excellency, but, the project fell through for

want of local support. I still hope that the question may be again considered.*

When the project for the Kinsale school was given up, Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., for Waterford, ever anxious to improve the social condition of the poor of his district, obtained from Government the promise of a certificate for an Industrial school, for training boys to a seafaring life at Ring, a good fishing station near Dungarvan. On the 19th August, 1872, Mrs. Villiers Stuart laid the foundation of the new school, in the presence of a large and influential meeting of the leading gentry of the county, who had liberally subscribed for the erection of the building for which Mr. Villiers Stuart had given the site with twenty-one acres of land. Although a considerable sum of money was contributed, sufficient funds have not yet been obtained. The building at Ring remains unfinished and is going to decay. Recently Colonel ^{Queens-}_{town.} Colthurst, M.P., for Cork, applied to the Chief Secretary for a certificate for a similar school at Queenstown, but, pending the Report of the Royal Commission the certificate has not been granted.

The establishment of technical schools in this country is one ^{Technical} _{instruction.} of paramount importance. The system if once brought into operation would then attract the poorer classes to other occupations besides the cultivation of the soil, and the natural resources of the country would be utilized and developed.

By judiciously training the children of the pauper and criminal ^{Pauper} _{children} ^{should be} _{taught} _{trades.} classes to a knowledge of the trades best suited to the country, a class of workers will be created from amongst the people able and willing to support themselves by the labour of their hands, and thus made independent of the potato which so often fails when planted on the cold soil in the damp climate of the west.

The parts of Ireland where famine and fever so constantly prevail, are those which are not well suited for cereals. The people are therefore often dependent for food on the potato—a most capricious vegetable—and when it fails they have no resource left. If, on the other hand, they had schools for instruction in the manufacture of nets and the most improved methods of catching and curing fish, as in France,

* The following is taken from a letter of R. F. Walsh, Esq., Kinsale:—“The mackerel shipped from Kinsale and Baltimore to Milford alone from 21st March to 3rd July, 1863, was 198,750 boxes, each containing 120 mackerel (nearly 24,000,000). The average price paid was 2s. per box or nearly £210,000. Six hundred boats were engaged in the fishery, the average earnings of each being at least £350 or more (nearly £400 including fish sent to other ports, and by rail).

“This fishing lasts only fifteen weeks, and then begins the herring fishery, which is quite as fruitful and important. Other important fisheries exist, but, are either idle, or remain undeveloped. Hake, cod, ling, turbot, haddock, &c., abound in our waters, and in the capture of these fishes, the mackerel and herring boats could be utilized.

“The cost of a mackerel fishing boat is about £600, and the gear and nets £200 more; renewals of nets, &c., would cost from £50 to £75 annually, so that, on an expenditure of £800, £140 per season is netted, or about 17½ per cent., in fifteen weeks. No nets are made in the South of Ireland; all are imported from the Isle of Man and England.”

if the marble and red granite quarries of Galway and Donegal were worked, as at Aberdeen, and if the other natural products of the soil were utilized, the people would then, to a certain degree, become independent of the seasons. Nature has supplied the west of Ireland with abundant water-power which now flows unused to the sea.

The climate of Ireland in the south and west is admirably suited for the growth of flax, and the yield of fibre is stated to be greater in Connaught than in any other part of Ireland, as will be seen by the following, taken from the Report of the Flax Extension Association for 1875:—

	Number of Acres Under Flax.	Yield per Acre in Stems.	Produce in Stems of 14 lbs.
Ulster, . . .	98,588	32.78	3,225,240
Leinster, . . .	545	35.65	19,428
Munster, . . .	925	37.22	34,429
Connaught, . . .	1,245	39.04	48,805
Ireland, . . .	101,248	32.87	3,327,702

Little flax is now grown in Connaught. Where it formerly grew has been turned into sheep walks, and is overgrown with weeds.

A return just issued by the Flax Supply Association of Ireland shows that in the present year (1883), only 218 statute acres of land in Connaught are now under flax cultivation.

Their return is as follows:—

"In 1882, 111,480 statute acres were under flax culture in Ulster; 1,117 in Leinster; 513 in Connaught; 374 in Munster, making a total of 113,484 acres of flax grown in Ireland.

"In 1883 the acreage was, Ulster, 94,353; Leinster, 1,078; Connaught, 295; Munster, 209; total, 95,925. This shows a total decrease of 17,549 acres of land in Ireland under flax culture in 1883 as compared with the acreage under flax in 1882, or upwards of 15 per cent."

According as crime diminishes a country will prosper and capital will flow into it. It now remains for the managers of Industrial schools, by high-class training, to form the character of that class of the future generations of the country who would otherwise be hurtful to society. When removed from pauperism, and able and willing to earn a livelihood, they will not cling to charity for support, as has hitherto been the custom in large districts in the kingdom.

The contributions from Grand Juries and Town Councils in Ireland to supplement the Treasury Grant in aid of the maintenance of the inmates of Reformatory and Industrial schools, not being compulsory has caused much dissatisfaction.

Presentments for Lunatic Asylums, Fever Hospitals, and other purposes are fixed by Statute and are never objected to; I therefore see no reason why the same course should not be adopted in respect of Reformatory and Industrial schools.

At present some Grand Juries, such as those of both Ridings of Tipperary, and the County Carlow, do not contribute. Others have served notice on Managers that they will not contribute in future.

Local contributions should be compulsory.

The amounts paid per head by Grand Juries are equally uncertain, the contributions varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week for each child. This difference of action seriously interferes with the administration of the Acts, and renders it essentially necessary that some system be devised to make the local contributions compulsory.

In 1875 an Act was passed authorizing the Guardians of Poor Law Unions to contribute towards the support of National schools, but not authorizing them to interfere directly or indirectly in the administration of the Institutions.

As in the case of Reformatory and Industrial schools, the payment to National schools was not made compulsory; the result is that out of 163 Unions in Ireland only 22 now contribute.

At the time it was considered to have been a mistake to have made the contribution, under the Act of 1875, optional, but it was a still greater mistake to have made it a Union rating. The Union which was poorest was generally that most in need of the benefits of the Education Act, and it would accordingly have had to contribute a much higher rate than a rich Union.

For example whilst the Caherciveen Union in the County of Kerry had to contribute 5½d. in the pound, my own Union the South Dublin had to contribute one farthing in the pound, thus showing the incidence of the tax to be in one Union twenty-two times greater than in another.

The experience of the Board of National Education in this matter plainly shows that the imposition of a National Rate would be light upon all Unions,—light in the poorer districts where it would be most beneficial, and light in the rich districts where its incidence would not be felt as a burthen.

There were on 31st December, 1882, 7,084 children under orders of detention within limit in Reformatories and Industrial Schools. The contribution for these at the rate of 2s. 6d. per pupil per week would amount to £45,916, which would be nearly met by a National rate of ½d. in the pound. If a National rate of one penny in the pound were imposed, it would yield £57,583, which amount would be sufficient to provide for 8,859 children.

I cannot close this report without referring, with deep sorrow, to the loss our Industrial schools have sustained in the death of their generous and warm hearted patron, the Duke of Marlborough. During the whole period of His Grace's Vice-Royalty, he endeavoured, by all means in his power to promote and benefit these Institutions and to extend the sphere of their usefulness. He felt how much of the future welfare of the country depended on the moral training and the industrial habits and knowledge which these schools were imparting, and he did all he possibly could to encourage and extend them.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND, with date of Certificate, Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Sex and Religion of Young Offenders received.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORK, .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. John Hayde.
DUBLIN, .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary Tobin.
" .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 11th February, 1864. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO.,*	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. P. Newman.
LIMERICK,	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MONAGHAN,†	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. A. Crotty.
WICKLOW,	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glenree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. D. Mc'Intyre.

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing locality, &c.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship <i>Gibraltar</i> , for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, Robert Micka, esq., Belfast; E. A. Kerby, esq., R.N., Capt. Superintendent.
" .	2. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—John Coates, esq.
" .	3. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, c.c., Belfast.
" .	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. John Hamill, Belfast.
ARMAGH, .	5. Middletown Industrial School for R.C. girls. Certified 21st June, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Donovan.
CAVAN, .	6. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine M. Murphy.
CLARE, .	7. Ennis Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 28th February, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Perry.
CORK. .	8. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
" .	9. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
" .	10. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
" .	11. Deaconess' Home, Glanmire, for Protestant girls. Certified 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.
" .	12. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Edwin Hall, esq., Cork.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CORK, . . .	13. Mallow Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th April, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Cheevers.
" . . .	14. The Passage West Industrial School for young boys under 10 years of age, certified 27th September, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. Mary P. Murphy.
" . . .	15. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereaux.
" . . .	16. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Mr. W. P. Shine.
" . . .	17. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, B.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
" . . .	18. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glammire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.
DUBLIN, . . .	19. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hoope.
" . . .	20. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Alice Keenan.
" . . .	21. Golden Bridge Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 13th July, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. Kirwan.
" . . .	22. The Kilmore Probationary Industrial School, Fairview, co. Dublin, for young male R. C. offenders, sent under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act. Certified 24th June, 1881. C.M.—Mr. J. A. Nolan.
" . . .	23. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow.
" . . .	24. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., B.D., Hon. Secretary.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . .	25. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.
	26. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. Jacob Geoghegan, esq., Hon. Secretary.
GALWAY, . .	27. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
" . .	28. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
" . .	29. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
" . .	30. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
" . .	31. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Mr. A. B. Kerins.
KERRY, . .	32. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. Lombard.
	33. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Stephen A. Hayes.
	34. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.
	35. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.
KILKENNY, . .	36. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Mrs. Sarah Byrne.
	37. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Hogan.
KING'S, . .	38. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
LIMERICK.	39. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
	40. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.
	41. Limerick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan.
LONGFORD.	42. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Fallon.
LOUTH.	43. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.
	44. The Dundalk Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th July, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Vigne.
MAYO.	45. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. P. Cullen.
MONAGHAN.	46. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. X. Finegan.
ROSCOMMON.	47. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan.
	48. Summerhill Industrial School for R. C. girls, Athlone. Certified 17th October, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. M. F. O'Beirne.
SLIGO.	49. The Banada Abbey Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tubbercurry. Certified 26th June, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Connolly.
	50. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.
TIPPERARY.	51. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. Josephine Walsh.
	52. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier J. Carroll.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
TIPPERARY,	53. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Clare Cooke.
	54. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.
TYRONE,	55. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.
WATERFORD,	56. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.
	57. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly.
WESTMEATH,	58. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. Bourke.
WEXFORD,	59. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.
	60. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Walsh.
WICKLOW,	61. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. M'Cullagh.

CERTIFICATE PROMISED.

WICKLOW,	The Rathdrum Industrial School for young R. C. boys under 10 years of age was not yet certified when this report went to press.
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APPENDIX II.

DETAILED REPORTS ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND during the year 1882.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

MALONE REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—

Certified 13th March, 1860.

Inspected 3rd February, 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882, 99.

State of Premises.—In addition to an expenditure of £450 in 1881, to provide an engine house with steam engine and appliances, a further sum of £247 2s. 7d. was laid out in 1882 for the training of the inmates of this school. At present there is only accommodation for 80 boys in the school, although the number of young offenders in custody during the past year numbered 99; hence, new buildings for the accommodation of this the only Reformatory for boys in Ulster, are absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the statute.

To provide the increased accommodation and perfect present appliances, the managers will erect a play-hall, school-room, lavatories, bath-room, and a detached infirmary. A steam cooking apparatus and hot water to heat the buildings, are in contemplation. It is also proposed to provide a plunge bath, and to improve the sanitary arrangements of the buildings.

The Grand Jury of the county Antrim having now sanctioned the guarantee for the repayment of loan from the Board of Works, under the recent Act, 44 & 45 Vic., c. 29, there is every reason to believe that the accommodation so much required will now be provided. The plans prepared for the new buildings will involve an expenditure for their execution of £4,500.

The Royal Commission appointed to examine into the working of reformatory and industrial schools visited this institution on the 25th January, 1883, and the following is a copy of the entry made by them in the visitors' book:—

"We visited the school to-day and though we do not desire to comment upon the condition or management of this or any other particular institution, we think it right to record our opinion of the very defective character of the existing arrangements for washing and sanitary purposes within the dormitories, and the urgent necessity for the enlargements and alterations for which plans have been prepared.

"Signed, M. E. HICKS-BRACK, DALHOGEN, NORTON, O'CONOR DON, DAVID COLQUHOUN, F. H. N. GLOSON, W. E. HERBARD, JR., Members of the Royal Commission on Reformatory and Industrial Schools."

On both my visits to this school I found the buildings clean and well kept, the boys usefully employed at trades, and the institution efficiently managed.

Conduct and Discipline.—The manager reports favorably of the general conduct of the boys. They are docile and industrious, but the close proximity of the school to Belfast offers temptations to abscond, 14 availed themselves of an opportunity, and absconded during the year—two twice; all, except 2, were retaken.

Educational State.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught in the school, three hours daily being devoted to scholastic instruction. Twenty-six young offenders were committed to the Reformatory during the year, 11 of whom could read a little, 4 could

read and write well, the remainder were totally uneducated. The following are the reports of chaplains:—

"The boys belonging to the Church of Ireland in Malone Reformatory have attended my weekly Bible class during the past year as usual, and their behaviour at it and on Sundays at Sunday School and in Church has been most exemplary.

"I prepared twelve boys for confirmation in the early part of the year, and was greatly pleased with their attention and with the serious appreciation of the solemnity of publicly taking upon themselves the vows made in their baptism which they evinced.

"These boys were confirmed in St. Thomas' Church on Saturday, April 15th, by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, and were admitted to the Holy communion on the following day.

"I attach great importance to the daily reading of God's word and prayer conducted by the Governor, and also to the good influence that he, Mrs. Barclay, and the assistants exercise over the boys entrusted to their care.

"(Signed), T. WILLIAM CLARENCE, CLK.
"Curate of St. Thomas', Belfast."

"I regret that during the past year my personal intercourse with the boys has been so much interfered with through my delicate state of health. The loss has been in some degree supplied by the labours of a member of my family who has devoted more time to the instructions of the boys on the Sabbath.

In her weekly intercourse I am gratified to hear of their gradual improvement— their personal deportment is all that could be desired, while their gratitude for the attention bestowed upon them is very apparent. It excites our astonishment how soon a new comer becomes changed in his personal appearance and becomes more gentle, orderly and anxious to improve, especially as the institution is so much overcrowded and must demand such unremitting watchfulness from Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and the other officers of the Reformatory.

I am delighted to hear that the want of room is likely soon to be supplied by the extension of the buildings, so that the present or even increased numbers of the inmates may be fairly accommodated in an institution so necessary and so justly popular.

"(Signed), JOSEPH MACKEEIN,
"Presbyterian Chaplain."

A system of marks for good conduct is adopted in this school in order to stimulate efforts of self-control. The boys are ranked in five classes, the fifth being the lowest, from which they rise by earning marks for good conduct and industry. Each week the governor apportions the marks from a memorandum kept by the different officers of the establishment.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. The medical officer of the school, Dr. J. W. Browne, reports as follows:—

"I have much pleasure in stating that the inmates of Malone Protestant Reformatory have enjoyed excellent health during the past twelve months. No serious case of illness occurred in the school during the year.

"All the boys appear well cared for under the judicious management of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay."

Industrial training.—The industrial departments of this school have been efficiently carried on under skilled teachers during the past year.

The different branches of industry—comprise farming, gardening, carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, and printing. They are carried on actively, and, after paying all working expenses, left a net profit on the year of £273 14s. 6d.

The technical instruction given to the boys is most creditable to the staff. On my last visit I found the school was a hive of industry, in which the boys are learning to be self-supporting. Mr. Barclay deserves great credit for the success of his efforts in this department.

Staff.—Mr. David Barclay, governor; Mrs. Barclay, matron, assisted by two teachers, a land steward, and a gardener.

Mr. Gardiner, who for the last ten years held the position of assistant, and who gave much satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, has been obliged, on account of serious illness, to resign his situation, and the committee have appointed Mr. Huston to fill his place. Mr. Barclay

and all the other members of the staff continue to show much interest in their work, and are giving satisfaction to the committee.

Discharges in 1882.—Seven boys were placed in employment from the institution, 8 returned home, 2 enlisted, and 1 absconder was discharged by expiration of sentence. Total 18.

Total cost, £2,472 16s. 8d., including £247 2s. 7d. for building; average cost per head £22 9s. 7d. Industrial profits, £273 14s. 6d.

Results.—Of 47 cases discharged during the three years 1879-80-81—35 are doing well, 6 were reconvicted, 4 have been lost sight of, and 2 died.

Very encouraging letters are received from time to time by Mr. Barclay from former inmates of the school, some of whom are now in the army.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. PATRICK'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, Co. CORK.

Certified 6th July, 1860.

Inspected 24th May, 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882, 238.

State of Premises.—Besides £842 13s. 3d. expended on premises in 1881, a sum amounting to £2,922 13s. 5d. was laid out on additional buildings in 1882. They were an hospital, detached from the school, a new kitchen, store-rooms, gas-house, and drying-house. A new steam-cooking apparatus was put up in the kitchen, and steam pipes were laid on through cloister, church, school-rooms, dormitories, refectory, and lavatories, at a cost of £600. The debt, which was in 1881 £5,138 3s. 5d., was thereby increased to £7,619 7s. 9d. at the end of 1882.

In the early part of the year the Town Council of Cork applied to the Board of Works for a loan of £5,000 for this school, under the provisions of the statute 44 and 45 Vic., c. 29, but through some unaccountable delay the money has not yet been advanced, but I understand that it will now be provided.

Health and general condition.—It is with regret I have to report that 5 boys died during 1882 of tubercular disease in this school. Year after year this fatal malady carries off a number of its inmates. On a late visit I found 2 boys in the last stages of the disease, in the infirmary, and one has since died. The Managers have now built a detached hospital, and I hope for more favourable results in future. When I made my inspection the inmates were, with these exceptions, in good health. The medical officer, Dr. A. M. Alcock, reports:—

"I regret to say that five of our boys have died during the past year. Four died of consumption, and one of tubercular disease of the brain."

"The four who died of consumption from the day they entered the school were most wretchedly delicate, and only for the great care bestowed upon them in the school would not have lived so long. The very damp winter also hastened their end."

"I have much hope that the new infirmary, which we have now in working order, will help to prolong the lives of poor boys similarly affected in future."

"With regard to dietetic arrangements, they are, as usual, first rate, and the invalids want for nothing suitable to their individual cases."

"I must, before closing, state my firm and sustained conviction that many boys are sent to our institution quite unsuitable, as the germs of tubercular phthisis have shown themselves immediately on admittance in more than these cases."

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the inmates of this school during the year was good. Two boys attempted to abscond but

were recaptured and brought back soon afterwards by their school-fellows. Prizes were awarded in the industrial departments, and a silver watch was presented by Alderman Jones for the best conducted boy in the school.

On my inspection I was much pleased with the appearance and demeanour of the boys, showing the attention bestowed on them by the Manager and staff of the institution.

In June, 1882, an inmate of the school having shown symptoms of insanity was placed in the Cork Lunatic Asylum by the Managers as a dangerous lunatic; he was afterwards discharged from the asylum, contrary to the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Reformatory. He could not be re-admitted to the school, and, as his friends agreed to take charge of him, he was allowed to return to them on licence. Soon afterwards he was convicted of murder, but was reprieved.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and dictation are taught. There is a good school-room attached to the institution, with suitable appliances, and a well furnished library has been formed for the use of the boys, in which there are some excellent works on trades, industries, and other useful subjects.

At midsummer the pupils were examined and prizes were awarded for proficiency and good conduct. The distribution was made by the Bishops of Cork and Hobart's Town, who congratulated the boys on the progress they had made.

The brass band and choir are well taught, and the boys played some pieces of music in a very creditable manner on my visit to the school.

Industrial training.—Cabinet-making, carpentry, smith's work, painting, plumbing, baking, tailoring, cart-making, wheelwright's work, shoemaking, and book-binding, are taught. The instruction in cabinet-making is of a superior description, and very nice work is turned out in this department. The farm is well managed, and the boys are successfully instructed in the various branches of agriculture. A first class certificate was awarded by the jurors at the late Exhibition in Dublin, in August, 1882, for furniture—a piano, a carved pulpit, and other articles were exhibited.

The uniforms for the officials of the Cork and Bandon Railway, and the West Cork and Ilen Valley Railway are made by the boys in the tailors' shop of the school, and give satisfaction.

Staff.—The school is managed by the Community of the Order of Charity, the Rev. John Hayde being managing director, assisted by a chaplain and 21 officers.

Discharges.—Seventy-four boys were discharged from the school in 1882. Of these, 55 obtained employment or returned to friends in Ireland, 9 emigrated, 1 went to sea, 1 enlisted, 3 were discharged by order of Chief Secretary on account of disease, 1 was sent to penal servitude, and 5 died in the school.

Results.—Of 162 boys discharged during 1879–80–81, 123 are reported to be doing well, 5 are doubtful, 21 have been reconvicted of crime, 5 have died, 8 are unknown.

Total cost in 1882, £7,658 9s. 4d., of which £2,922 13s. 5d. was for building, making cost per head, £19 17s. 11d. Industrial profit, £394 19s. 10d.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
DRUMCONDRA, DUBLIN.—Certified 21st December, 1858.

Inspected 6th January, 12th August, &c., 1882.

Average daily number of inmates in 1882, 49.

Status of premises.—This institution continues to be a model of order and cleanliness and is most efficiently managed. The Royal Commissioners on Reformatory and Industrial Schools visited the school on 27th January, 1883, and the manager reports that they expressed their high approval of the management of the institution, the strict order and cleanliness and the spirit of industry which prevailed.

The farm is successfully managed by the girls, who make and bake bread and do the household and farm work of the establishment.

Health and general condition.—Two cases of serious illness occurred during the year; one, of a girl who was suffering from consumption, and was placed at home on licence, where she died. The other girl having shown signs of mental derangement was placed in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. On her return, being quite imbecile and unfit for industrial training, she was discharged by the Chief Secretary. With these exceptions the inmates of the institution enjoyed excellent health during the year. They are well cared, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during 1882, was all that could be desired. No fault of a serious character was committed by any of the inmates, and but slight punishments were required. The girls appear grateful for the unwearying care bestowed upon them. They are docile and respectful to their teachers and tolerant of each other.

Educational State.—Reading, writing, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are taught. The girls are also instructed in vocal music, and on my visit they sang the National Anthem in a creditable manner. Three hours are devoted to secular teaching, and one hour daily to religious instruction.

Industrial training.—Needlework of every description is well taught, as likewise the use of sewing machines. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They are skilled in the manufacture of kid gloves, which they turn out in the best manner. They work for the leading glove manufacturers, make shirts and accept orders for other branches of needlework for some of the principal marts in the city. They are taught laundry work well, and are employed in the bake-house. They work on the farm, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, and do household work. Each girl is trained in that particular branch of industry for which she seems best fitted, and with great success.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Tobin, manager, assisted by seven Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

The managers state that they are unable to supply the frequent applications made to them for servants and trades workers.

The total cost of the institution in 1882 was £1,353 15s. 7d., making the average cost for each inmate £27 12s. 6d. for the year. Industrial profits £95 4s. 0d.

Results.—Of forty five cases discharged during the years 1879-80-81, forty are stated to be doing well, three are of doubtful character, and two unknown.

During the year 1882, sixteen girls were discharged, of whom six returned to friends and are doing well, three were placed in situations

as servants and are giving much satisfaction to their employers, six emigrated to Queensland and obtained situations as servants immediately after landing. They are all doing well. One died on "licence," as is already stated. Two girls whose sentences expired towards the end of 1882, were retained in school until suitable situations were obtained for them in January, 1883.

A continual correspondence is kept up with the girls after discharge. In every circumstance or difficulty they apply to the manager for guidance and advice. When a girl leaves a situation she is looked after, until another can be provided for her.

REHOBOOTH REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH CIRCULAR-ROAD, DUBLIN.—Certified 18th November, 1859.

Inspected 20th December, 1882.

Average daily number of inmates in 1882, 35.

State of Premises.—Some needful repairs were done to the buildings during the year at a cost of £9. I found them on my inspection in a satisfactory state, very clean and well kept, with abundant accommodation for the number of inmates in custody. The market garden of six acres continues to be carefully cultivated by the spade labour of the boys. Excellent crops of vegetables, suitable for Dublin market, were grown on the ground during the year, and invariably brought the highest prices in the market.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys in 1882 was very satisfactory, not a single case of serious illness occurred amongst them during the year. They are cheerful and contented and an excellent spirit prevails amongst them.

Conduct and Discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys during the year was very good, with the one exception of a boy who absconded but was only absent about two hours when he was recaptured. As the boy had previously been well conducted he was not punished, and this leniency had a good effect. His conduct has since been very good.

The mark system continues to work well in this school, and is quite sufficient to maintain good discipline without the infliction of corporal punishment, which is rarely if ever resorted to. An excellent spirit prevails amongst the inmates, who are industrious, cheery, and happy.

Educational State.—The scholastic instruction of the boys is well attended to by Mr. James Donnell, a classed teacher, under the Board of National Education. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic instruction, which includes reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and the boys make very good progress in it, and likewise in the Church Catechism and Holy Scriptures which are well taught. The Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D. the Honorary Secretary of the school, takes great interest in the educational progress of the boys, and frequent examinations of the classes are held by him.

Industrial Training.—The boys are usefully employed at remunerative work, and are making satisfactory progress in their various occupations. They work on the farm and at shoemaking, tailoring, and carpentry. A small steam engine is doing useful and very remunerative work. It drives a circular saw and turning lathes. Paid tradesmen attend to instruct the boys in their various occupations. A large number of pigs and poultry are reared in the farm.

Staff.—Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D., devotes much time to the management of the institution and the welfare of the boys. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, master and matron of this school, continue to give great satisfaction to the committee and to me as inspector. Their assistant, Mr. James Donnell, is also an efficient officer.

Discharges in 1882.—One emigrated and one enlisted during the year; three returned to friends.

Total cost for 1882, £837 3s. 8d., making cost per head £23 18s. 4d. Industrial profits £142 7s. 5d.

Results.—Of twenty-two boys discharged in 1879-80-81, sixteen are doing well, one has been lost sight of, two were reconvicted, and three died. The boys after discharge keep up a correspondence with Mr. Hanna, the manager, and it is very gratifying to read some of the letters received by him.

REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 9th June, 1882.

Average daily number of inmates in 1882, 21.

State of premises.—A sum of £27 9s. 8d. was expended on repairs of this school during the year. I found the premises in a very satisfactory state when I visited; they were in good repair, clean, orderly, and remarkably well kept, with suitable appliances for the training of the children.

Health and general condition.—One death of a girl, whose term had expired, occurred in the institution from consumption. She had been suffering from the disease, and when her term expired the kind-hearted manager gave her a home for the remainder of her life. Two other girls on licence with their friends also died of consumption during the year. The health of the other girls was excellent. On all my visits I found them very cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—With one exception the conduct of the girls during the year was excellent. The exception was that of a girl whose temper appeared quite uncontrollable, and for the first time during twenty-four years, since the establishment of the reformatory, the excellent manager, Miss Cooke, was compelled to have her sent to prison. She was not readmitted to the reformatory, as the institution was too small to permit the family system to be interfered with by such a disturbing element. Every chance was given to the girl for over two years, and it was only as a last resource that she was discharged as incorrigible.

In all other cases the deprivation of marks or some other trivial punishment has been found sufficient to maintain the discipline of the institution. The constant supervision of the lady superintendent and her assistant, Miss Fitzgerald, has in all cases, except the one above mentioned, produced the excellent spirit which prevails amongst the inmates. They are industrious, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—The girls are instructed in reading, writing, orthography, grammar, arithmetic, geography, English history, composition, Scripture, catechism, and Church formularies. The Rev. H. Hamilton, the Diocesan Examiner of the Church Education Society, reports 17th March, 1882, "The answering was generally very good. Nearly every girl in the school wrote an exercise, the exceptions (only two or three) were those who had not learned to form the letters. The

institution is a wonderful blessing, and Miss Cooke gives a very good account of some of her former pupils."

Industrial training.—The girls are taught to cut out and make their own clothes, and to use the sewing-machine. They knit for several public institutions, and do all the needlework of Rehoboth Reformatory. They cook, wash and iron linen, and do house work. They paper the walls and paint the woodwork of the school building.

Staff.—Miss Cooke manages this school with zeal and efficiency. Her assistant, Miss Fitzgerald, is also most diligent. A messenger is employed, and additional assistants when required.

Discharges in 1882.—Two to employment, four to friends, one incorrigible, three died. Total 10.

Total cost for 1882, £581 13s. 5d., of which £27 9s. 8d. was for buildings, making the average cost £26 7s. 9d. per head. Industrial profits, £73 5s. 0d.

Results.—Of 13 young offenders discharged during 1879-80-81, 10 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, and one has been reconvicted.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, BALLINASLOE.—Certified 23rd December, 1863.

Inspected 7th October, 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882, 27.

State of premises.—On my inspection I found the buildings in excellent repair; the nicely kept conservatories, garden, and dressed grounds, as well as the farm offices, which are altogether cared by the girls, are evidence of the successful management of the institution.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates of this school was, in 1882, without exception, most satisfactory. They are well fed, well cared, and show by their general appearance the result of the satisfactory treatment they receive.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls during 1882 was very satisfactory. They were in general very obedient and faults were few and trifling. The manager reports that a good spirit prevailed amongst them and that they were very industrious.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are devoted to the scholastic instruction of the children. Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, and geography are taught. The girls are instructed in Hullah's system of vocal music, and they sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music very creditably when I visited.

Industrial training.—House work, laundry work, dressmaking, plain and ornamental work, besides the use of the sewing and knitting machines, are taught the inmates of this school. They embroider on cloth and silk—their work in gold (church) embroidery is very beautiful. They cook and bake all the bread used in establishment. They wash and make up fine linen, work in the garden and on the farm. The cultivation of bees is well managed in this reformatory. The honey is taken from them without the loss of a single insect. Cyprian and Ligurian queen bees are imported to improve the stock, and large quantities of honey are secured. The system here carried out, if generally followed, would add considerably to the productive industries of the country.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke, assisted by four Sisters of Mercy, manage the reformatory.

Discharges in 1882.—Thirteen were discharged, ten to employment, one emigrated, and two returned to friends.

Total cost in 1882, £845 3s. 11d., making cost per head, £31 6s. 0d. Industrial profit, £93 1s. 4d.

Results.—Of thirty-three girls discharged in 1879-80-81, twenty-eight are known to be doing well, two were reconvicted, one doubtful, and two unknown.

KING'S COUNTY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, PHILIPSTOWN.—

Certified 23rd December, 1870.

Inspected 10th June, 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882, 288.

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £235 17s. 9d. was expended during 1882 on the buildings in the farm yard, by which ample accommodation is afforded for cows, sheep, pigs, and poultry. A spacious shed, roofed with corrugated iron, was erected, under which the threshing machine will be placed. By this arrangement threshing of corn can be carried on in any weather. A steam boiler on the most improved principle was purchased from Messrs. Ross and Murray, Dublin. It gives an ample supply of steam to the kitchen, laundry and drying closet. Improvements have been made in the chapel, recreation hall, and lavatory, all of which are now heated by hot water pipes. A new lavatory and water-closets, in connection with the hospital, have been erected.

Health and general condition.—One boy, who was committed to the reformatory from the workhouse in a very delicate state of health, died during the year of bronchitis. The health of the other boys was very satisfactory. Every morning each boy is inspected before going to work and should he be found unwell he is immediately sent to hospital and is visited by the medical officer, Dr. Clarke, who resides within a few yards of the institution. The hospital is isolated and is well suited for the purpose intended.

Cleanliness is strictly enforced, and the lavatory arrangements are satisfactory. During the winter tepid baths are given from time to time, and in summer the boys bathe frequently in the canal, and are taught to swim.

Conduct and Discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the general conduct of the boys in 1882. Four however absconded during the year, with one exception they were retaken; another boy assaulted one of the staff, and was sentenced by the Chairman of the county to an imprisonment of twelve months. Very few other grave faults were reported, and as a rule the boys are cheerful, docile, and industrious. The system of good conduct badges and pecuniary rewards for good work is attended with very satisfactory results. Some boys, by good conduct and industry, have earned sufficient money to pay their passage to Canada.

I was much pleased on my visit with the appearance and demeanour of the boys. In their large recreation room they have various descriptions of games, including chess, which they seem to enjoy. A good-conduct club has been formed in the institution, the object of which is to aid the brothers in maintaining order and discipline.

Educational State.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught in the school, and the manager reports that the boys are making fair progress. He states that they seem eager to avail themselves of the opportunities now afforded them, but he adds their instruction is beset with grave difficulties, as the majority are committed in a deplorable state of ignorance. Some boys fourteen and fifteen years of age did not know their letters, and, of the seventy-four admitted in 1882, only two were able to read and write well. The school is conducted by three brothers, two lay teachers, and ten monitors, chosen from the most proficient of the boys.

Industrial Training.—Carpentry, smith's work, gardening, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, gas making, wheelwright's works, plumbing, harness making, and cooper's work, are taught. The manager reports most favourably of the industrial progress of the boys. They work well at their respective trades, and pride themselves on being able to turn out good work. He adds that the Royal Commissioners on Reformatory and Industrial Schools expressed themselves pleased with the industrial department.

A large number of boys work on the farm of 130 acres and are taught the use of the most improved agricultural implements, so as to become efficient farm labourers.

Staff.—The staff consists of Rev. P. Newman, with an assistant manager, chaplain, fifteen brothers, and eight foremen of trades.

Discharges.—Seventy-five boys were discharged in 1882. The Manager reports that of these 26 were placed in employment, 13 returned to their friends, 10 went to sea, 7 enlisted, 17 emigrated, 1 died, 1 absconded.

Total cost in 1882, £6,639 19s. 3d., of which £235 17s. 9d. was for buildings, making the cost per head £22 4s. 8d. Industrial profit, £450 1s. 4d.

Results.—Of the 167 boys discharged during the years 1879-80-81, 143 are stated to be doing well, 11 were reconvicted, 7 lost sight of, 2 doubtful, and 4 have since died.

Of the eleven reconvictions, eight were for assault and disorderly conduct.

During the year the manager, with the aid of a few friends, was enabled to send seventeen boys to Canada. He reports that he has heard from them all, and that they are, without exception, doing well, and earning high wages.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.—Certified 25th January, 1882.

Inspected 12th January and 27th July, 1882.

Average daily number of inmates in 1882, 40.

State of premises.—During the three years 1880-1-2, a sum amounting to £4,469 5s. 8d. was expended on new buildings, and the work has been carried out in the most creditable manner. On a late visit I found the buildings almost completed.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1882. There was no serious illness or epidemic disease amongst the inmates.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the inmates during the year was most satisfactory. No serious offence was reported. The girls are

anxious to please the Sisters. They are respectful, industrious, and very happy.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught. Some instruction is given in vocal music.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and learn the use of the sewing-machine. They knit, braid, and do crochet work. They make shirts for the shops, they knit all the quilts used in the establishment, and are well instructed in the manufacture of Limerick and other lace, for which work they were awarded a first class certificate at the Dublin Exhibition. They work in the laundry and in the garden and are taught housework.

The girls who emigrate bring their lace patterns and frames with them so as to be usefully employed on the voyage.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley, with a staff of five Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd manage the school.

Twenty-two girls were discharged in 1882, of whom 15 were sent to employment, 5 to friends, 1 emigrated.

Total cost for 1882, £2,290 19s. 3d., of which £1,103 13s. 11d. was for building, making cost per head, £29 13s. 7d. Industrial profits £192 4s. 3d.

Results.—Of 26 discharged during 1879-80-81, 24 are doing well, 1 has been lost sight of, 1 is doubtful.

The manager reports that all those who have been placed in service give great satisfaction. Most favorable reports have been received of others who have emigrated to Australia or America, with one exception. Her conduct is doubtful.

One girl who emigrated in 1881 is now married to a settler and holds a good position. Another girl who emigrated to New York has paid her brother's passage out of her earnings, and promises to send him *swiss* for her mother, who resides in county Limerick.

The girls trained in this school have in it a home to which they can always return when temporarily out of employment through bad health or otherwise.

County Monaghan.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATEOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 29th July, 1859.

Inspected 23rd January, 7th March, &c., 1882.

Average daily number of inmates in 1882, 63.

State of premises.—This institution, which has now every appliance for the treatment of the girls, was, on all my visits during the year, in a very satisfactory state. The marble plunge bath has done good service, and no serious illness occurred amongst the inmates during the year. The water main which was laid down in 1881 has had a very beneficial effect, and the instruction given in cookery by teachers from South Kensington has tended much towards training the girls to be good domestic servants.

The Royal Commissioners visited this school, 27/1/83, and entered the following observations in the diary of the institution:—

¹⁴ We members of the Royal Commission on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, visited these schools, and received unmixed pleasure and satisfaction from all we saw.

¹¹ Signed, Akendare, M. E. Hicks-Bach, Norton, O'Conor Don,
W. E. Hubbard, Junice, F. H. N. Glassop, David Colthurst.

Health and general condition.—With two exceptions the health of the inmates of the reformatory was good. The exceptions were two cases of tubercular disease (consumption and meningitis). No zymotic disease of any description appeared amongst the inmates during the year. Some who on admission were in a sad state from misery and disease are now robust and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—A good spirit prevails in the school; the girls are docile, obedient to the Sisters, tolerant to each other, and industrious. The manager reports that no fault of a serious nature was committed by any of the inmates during the year. The Sisters, always with the girls, have acquired a great influence over them, and the system of marks is found a useful auxiliary towards reformation.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are devoted to the scholastic and moral instruction of the girls, the majority of whom show an anxious desire to learn and are making satisfactory progress. Reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic are well taught. Vocal music is taught in the school, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music on my visit.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, shirt-making, vest-making, plain and ornamental work, are taught. The girls are instructed in the manufacture of point, guipure, and Limerick laces. They upholster beds, and use the sewing and knitting machines. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and knit shawls, petticoats, and other articles for the public. They wash and make up fine linen nicely, are taught the duties of house servants, including baking, and are instructed in cookery. They work on the small quantity of land attached to the institution. They milk cows, learn dairy management, and care pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Finnigan and six Sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the school.

Discharges.—Seventeen girls were discharged in 1882, of whom 3 went to employment, 9 returned to their friends, 2 emigrated, 2 died, and 1 was an absconder when term expired.

Total cost in 1882, £1,483 1s., making the average cost £23 10s. 9d. per head. Industrial profit, £128.

Results.—Of the 38 girls discharged in 1879-80-81, 32 are known to be doing well, 2 were reconvicted, and 3 are doubtful.

Some of the girls now hold most respectable situations with credit to themselves, and keep up a correspondence with the manager.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
GLENCREE, EYNISKERRY.—Certified March 12, 1859.

Inspected 8th June, 1882.

Average daily number of inmates in 1882, 291.

State of premises.—A large range of building, with a frontage of 185 feet, was erected during the year. It includes a recreation hall, band-room, and harness-makers' shop. These are heated by large stoves. The shop formerly occupied by the harness-makers was fitted up as a bath-room, thus giving four additional bathe, which are well supplied with hot and cold water. A turf-shed was also put up. The plastering of the transepts of the church was completed. The total sum spent on buildings and repairs was £1,564 2s. 5d., of which £1,276 1s. 4d. was for new buildings. The turbine wheel formerly in use in the workshops

being found insufficient, a larger one was purchased during the year. Some new land was fenced in and partially reclaimed.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys in 1882 was very satisfactory. One death from fever occurred. No other case of serious disease was reported during the year. The boys appear healthy and show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys in 1882 was very good. One boy absconded during the year, but returned voluntarily to the institution. No other serious offence was reported.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are devoted to school work, and during inclement weather a longer time is given. The manager reports that with few exceptions the scholastic progress of the boys was fairly satisfactory. All are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. A limited number are instructed in the higher branches of education. Instrumental music is well taught to the inmates of this school, and the brass band belonging to the institution played the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a very creditable manner on the occasion of my visit.

Industrial Training.—The boys are instructed in cabinet-making, shoe-making, carpentry, tailoring, smith's work, and wheel-wright's work, masonry, stone-cutting, harness-making, baking, gas-making, painting and glazing, as well as farm and garden work. The shops lately erected tend much to facilitate the industrial training of the boys.

Staff.—Rev. D. McIntyre, assisted by one clergyman and 17 lay brothers, manage this school. There are besides on the staff a school-master, tailor, mason, carpenter, stone-cutter, quarry-man, black-smith, boot-finisher, boot-riviter, harness-maker, bandmaster, and night watchmen.

Discharges.—Seventy-two discharged, 24 to employment, 22 to friends, 7 enlisted, 18 emigrated, 1 died.

Total cost £8,230 1s. 2d., of which £1,276 1s. 4d. was for building, making the cost per head £23 17s. 11d. Industrial profits, £321 15s. 3d.

Results.—197 discharged in 1879-80-81, of whom 4 have since died, 170 are stated to be doing well, 17 have been convicted, and 6 lost sight of.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

THE ULSTER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP "GIBRALTAR" FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—Certified 22nd June, 1872.

Inspected 3rd February, 1882.

Average daily number of inmates in 1882, 307.

State of Premises.—On my inspection of the "Gibraltar," I found the ship, as on former occasions, very clean, orderly, and well handled in every department, the boys properly cared, their food excellent, and an effective discipline maintained over them. The instruction, literary and nautical, given to the inmates is of a superior description, and I was much pleased with the results of my inspection. A sum amounting to £463 8s. 1d. was expended during 1882 on the refitting, painting, and repairs of the ship and boats. £50 was paid to the Admiralty Commissioners, on account of purchase-money of gear and ship fittings, still leaving a balance of £1,610 due to the Admiralty under that head. The sum paid during the year for outlays was £156 17s. 6d. The ship

I found in an admirable condition of order and cleanliness, well trimmed and carefully looked after. During 1882 a steam launch was provided, a want which was long felt during rough weather, to keep up regular intercourse with the shore. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, visited the ship in February, 1883, and expressed his approval of the manner in which the boys are trained. He stated that he considered the ship one of the best managed of those he had visited. After a minute and careful inspection he entered in the the Visitors' Book as follows:—

"I have had much pleasure in visiting the 'Gibraltar,' and inspecting the boys and method of instruction and wish to express my great satisfaction with what I have seen."

"ALFRED, Rear-Admiral."

Although the condition of the ship is at present satisfactory, it is expected that during next year a considerable sum will have to be expended upon repairs, which the Committee fear will exhaust much, if not the entire, of the balance to the credit of the institution.

The school is doing good work, but there has been up to the present one great defect in the system. I am happy to say it will now be remedied by the founding of an establishment on shore in connexion with the "Gibraltar" to which sick boys can be transferred for treatment. A school for young boys under ten years of age has hitherto been much required. The Chief Secretary was sanctioned the establishment of such an institution on shore, in which these objects will be combined.

In June of the present year, a public meeting was held in Belfast presided over by the Mayor and attended by some of the most influential citizens. The meeting was addressed by a number of clergymen and magistrates, among others by Mr. R. L. Hamilton, J.P., who stated that—

"When Protestant boys under ten years of age were brought before the Police Courts, the magistrates were under the necessity of either sending such children to the workhouse or setting them at liberty, to their great disadvantage, and injury to the public."

He added that—

"The education of street urchins in Belfast in vicious courses, was often completed before they reached ten years, and it was therefore necessary to get hold of them at an earlier age."

Other magistrates and clergymen, including Mr. Simpson, J.P., Mr. W. T. B. Lyons, D.L., J.P., Rev. Hugh Hanns, Dr. Wright, H. M. Williamson, and the Prison Chaplain, strongly advocated the necessity for the immediate establishment of an auxiliary institution on shore, and gave the movement their warmest support. The following resolution was then unanimously passed:—

"That the report of the 'Gibraltar' be approved of, and that this meeting now resolves to encourage the Committee to go forward in the erection of suitable premises and promises its cordial support."

Immediately afterwards, a meeting of the Committee of the ship was held, and a Sub-committee appointed, consisting of Mr. Lyons, Capt. Thompson, and Mr. Micks, with full power to select a suitable house for a new Industrial School.

In pursuance to this authority a house called Fox Lodge, with 14 acres of land attached, has been rented. It is situated near to Ormeau Park, Belfast. The sale of it for a sum of £4,000 has been agreed on by the owner, if the Committee decide to purchase within twelve months.

I have seen the premises and consider them very suitable for the purpose. I understand that the necessary repairs and alterations will be commenced without delay.

Health and general condition.—Medical Officer, Dr. J. Walton Browne, reports that—

"Although the boys of the Belfast Training Ship 'Gibrankar' enjoyed good health for the most part during the year, fourteen cases of measles occurred on board and were at once removed to an hospital on shore; all with one exception recovered. Owing to the immediate removal of the boys at the first onset of the fever, and the excellent sanitary precautions adopted by Captain Kerby, the ship was saved from an epidemic of measles. Five deaths took place; one from measles, one from heart disease, and three from tubercular affections."

Although through the exertions of the Medical Officer and Captain Kerby the outbreak of endemic disease was checked, with but the loss of two lives, one from scarlatina the other from measles, three other deaths occurred, two being from tuberculosis. This shows that great precautions are necessary to preserve the health of the inmates on board the ship, and how important was the action of the Committee in taking the premises above referred to, at Fox Lodge, near Ormeau Park, to which the more delicate boys, as well as those under ten years and others unsuited for a seafaring life, can be transferred.

This is a subject to which I have frequently called attention in former reports, and I anticipate very satisfactory results from this new school on land.

Conduct and discipline.—Discipline has been well maintained on board the ship in 1882, and with two or three exceptions the conduct of the boys has been most satisfactory during the year. The Captain Superintendent reports that the indulgence granted to the boys to go ashore on leave has not been abused, and the schoolmaster reports most favorably of the progress made by the boys on board.

Educational state.—The Committee in their observations on the educational status of this school, refer with pleasure to the different reports furnished by the Clerical and Lay Examiners who tested the knowledge possessed by the boys of religious and secular subjects. When the low educational status of the boys on their admission is taken into consideration and the previous neglect of their moral and religious instruction, the results must be considered not only most satisfactory but also creditable to those whose duty it is to impart instruction.

The programme of the National Board is carefully followed in imparting secular instruction to the boys. Reading, spelling, writing, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught. The school continues to be efficiently conducted under well qualified teachers, Messrs. Patterson and Quinn, who are assisted by monitors chosen from among the boys.

The scholastic progress of the boys was lately tested by John Gordon, Esq., the District Inspector under the Board of National Education, at Belfast, who, after a careful examination in March last, states:—

"I have this day conducted the annual examination of the boys on board the Training Ship 'Gibraltar,' in secular knowledge. They are classed as follows:—Class I, 54; II, 50; III, 63; IV, 56; V, 82; total 295.

Comparing the examination with that of last year, held by me in the same month, I consider the progress very satisfactory, taking into account that the school hours are much shorter than in our National Schools. If I had been examining for results payments, I should have passed a large proportion of the junior boys, and almost all the seniors, in reading; all, or almost all, would have got high marks in writing; the spelling of the juniors would have had some failures, but a large percentage of the seniors would have passed in this subject; most of the boys up to fourth class inclusive would have passed in arithmetic, and a fair proportion of the fifth; besides, in the fourth and fifth class I should have had a fair number of passes in grammar and a very creditable proportion in geography. This latter subject shows marked improvement since last year, which is to be partly attributed, I believe, to an excellent supply of new maps which have recently been procured. I cannot speak too highly of the pains taken to make the boys write well. The copy books exhibited, and the writing executed in my presence, would compare favourably with what I see in the habit of getting in many of our best taught National Schools."

The Rev. M. Beattie and the Rev. Robert Crawford of the S. S. Church undertook the duty of conducting the Examination for the past year, on January 6th, and were accompanied by five of their brethren in the ministry, all of whom were perfect strangers to the boys and consequently knew nothing of any previous line of examination. They conducted the oral and written examinations for which prizes were awarded, their report speaks for itself. They state that "the boys manifested a knowledge of Scripture equal to that possessed by the more favoured boys of similar institutions."

The visiting clergymen and friends who assisted expressed very strongly their unqualified satisfaction as well with the general proficiency of all and the exceptional superiority of the competitors. They very highly commended the diligence and success of Messrs. Patterson and Quin, to whose painstaking and efficient labours such results were due. The Rev. George Magill, John Greenless, John Waddell, Arthur Rose, and J. S. Laughlin, also testify to the very intelligent and accurate character of their answering. The younger lads manifested a knowledge of Scripture equal to that possessed by the more privileged boys of a similar age; whilst the seniors in a voluntary and competitive examination for prizes —answered eighty, ninety, and even a hundred per cent. of the searching questions put to them.

Industrial training.—Practical seamanship, besides carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, and sailmaking, are carefully taught in this school. As regards practical seamanship, Commander W. J. Shaw, of the ship "Star of Italy" reports after a recent examination of the boys in seamanship, as follows:—

"After an interval of some years, I again had the pleasure of examining the boys on board the 'Gibraltar' training ship.

"I cannot speak too highly of the very able manner in which those boys answered all questions in practical seamanship. So close was the competition I found it very difficult to decide which were entitled to the prizes, showing the boys must have got a good thorough training, which nothing but patience, care, and attention could accomplish."

Staff.—During the past year the Committee have devoted much time and attention to the details of management of the ship. They have been ably assisted by Robert Micks, Esq., the Honorary Secretary of the institution, who notwithstanding his many other duties as Collector of Inland Revenue is indefatigable in his exertions to promote the welfare of the boys.

The Committee in their report state that the greatest care is bestowed upon the education and training of the boys by all the officers of the ship, and they express their continued confidence in Captain Kerby, R.N., the Captain Superintendent, and their appreciation of the means employed by him in the management of the institution, as well as the conduct of the officers of all grades who continue to perform their duties in a most satisfactory manner characterized by consideration and kindness towards the boys.

In concluding their report the Committee ask God's blessing upon the work in which they are engaged, and pray that the seed of the word cast among the hitherto neglected children may bring forth fruit to the glory of God and to their eternal and temporal well-being.

Total cost in 1882, £6,294 11s. 4d., of which £463 8s. 1d. was expended on the ship. Cost per head, £18 19s. 10d.

Results.—Of 138 boys discharged during 1879-80-81, 105 are doing well; 26 have not been heard of for some time. This, of course, is in many cases the result of the occupation of the boys who are absent at sea. Three are doubtful and one has been convicted, and three have since died.

HAMPTON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS,
BALMORAL, BELFAST.

Certified 13th April, 1874.

Inspected 3rd February, 20th October, &c., 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1882,	66
Under six years of age,	1
Do., in excess of limit,	4
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—I found the school on my inspection in a very satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness, the inmates well cared, and the institution in all respects admirably managed. In February, 1882, the Committee was authorized by the Chief Secretary to provide additional accommodation so as to increase the limit from 66 to 100. The plan for the necessary enlargement of the school has been approved of, and the new buildings are being erected. The estimated cost of the proposed alterations is £2,500.

Health and general condition.—One death from tubercular disease occurred in the school during 1882. All the other inmates enjoyed good health. With the above exception no serious illness or any zymotic disease occurred in the school during the year. The medical officer of the institution, Dr. W. Whittle, reports that in no previous year has he found the health of the children so good.

Conduct and discipline.—On the whole, satisfactory. In one instance only was any serious offence committed, and that by a child whose intellect is much impaired. The faults of the others were very trifling, and such as might be expected from young children. The inmates of the school are, as a rule, most industrious, diligent, and anxious to please, and those on licence and in situations are giving satisfaction.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to the children. An examination was held in the school in July, 1882, by Rev. E. P. Roe, and he reports as the result of his examination of the children as follows—

"The inmates are evenly and regularly classed, Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. On examination of the children I found them throughout fairly instructed in the usual school subjects. Their reading was very good. They gave the meaning of words correctly; writing is fair, and also spelling from dictation. History, maps, and grammar are also taught, and with some success. The defect most noticeable throughout, lay in figures and tables. System is observed in carrying on the work, and from the answering of the children I have no doubt that the teaching is good and skilled. Discipline is excellent, and seems to me not to have been brought about by fear, but by love and kindness. The appearance of the children in every way was very creditable to the institution. Needlework of different kinds was shown to me, and the singing was very good."

The Rev. W. S. Darley, Inspector of the Diocesan Board of the Church of Ireland for Religious Education, also examined the girls in religious knowledge, and reports that "the classes have now arrived at a high state of proficiency." Forty-four of the children were successful at this examination, 20 being promoted to higher classes, and 24 awarded certificates.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework in its different branches is well taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and are instructed in the use of the sewing machines. They knit counterpanes, braid, and do embroidery. They work in the laundry, and some make up fine linen nicely. They milk

cows, make butter, care poultry, and work in the garden. They learn cookery and all the duties of domestic servants.

Staff.—Miss K. Thorpe, lady superintendent, manages the school, assisted by a school mistress, a sewing teacher, and a housekeeper. Miss Thorpe continues to merit the entire approval of the Committee. She is a most painstaking officer, and the efficiency of the school must be attributed mainly to her influence and supervision.

Honorary Secretaries.—Rev. Walter Riddall and John Coates, Esq., J.P. The latter is also Corresponding Manager. They devote much time to the working of the institution.

Total cost in 1882, £1,233 16s. 6d., making the cost per head £16 13s. 6d. Industrial profits, £59 16s. 6d.

Results.—Eighteen girls discharged during 1879-80-81; 14 doing well, 3 lost sight of, and 1 since dead.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
MILLTOWN, BELFAST.

Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 20th October, 1882.

Average daily number of inmates under limit of rules,	150
Voluntary inmates,	3
In excess of limit,	3

State of premises.—A sum of £64 3s. 6d. was expended on the buildings during the year. A large plunge bath with every convenience for the health of the boys, and appliances for teaching them to swim, has been provided. I found the institution on my visit clean and well kept, and the boys usefully employed.

Health and general condition.—One death from pneumonia occurred in 1882. The health of the other boys was good during the year. Notwithstanding that a serious epidemic raged in Belfast none of the inmates were attacked.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys during the year was very good, except that three absconded, who were afterwards committed to a reformatory. I find that one of these boys had been nine years in the school, and on querying the manager on the subject he states—

"I decided on sending him to a reformatory only when I was satisfied that detention beyond that provided for in his committal to this school would be of advantage to him in resisting the evil influences that were sure to surround him on his discharge."

I do not approve of this action of the manager in this case, as I consider that after nine years detention in the school some other way might have been devised to keep the boy from evil influences, besides sending him to a reformatory.

Educational state.—Mr. Collins, the resident master, is a classed teacher under the Board of National Education, although the school is not in connexion therewith.

The manager reports that the pupils were examined by the Diocesan Inspector, who states—

"I have examined all the children of this school and am happy to express my satisfaction at their answering in catechism, Christian doctrine, prayers, and sacred history. I have also examined them in secular instruction, consisting of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and am pleased at their proficiency."

"(Signed) D. McCASHIN."

Vocal and instrumental music are well taught. On the occasion of my visit, the brass band of this school played the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a satisfactory manner. A concert was given in Belfast by the boys towards the close of the year, which was well patronized.

Industrial training.—The boot and shoe manufactory was further developed during the year, and the manager reports that the boys apprenticed to it are perfect in its various departments, including top cutting, fitting, and closing, benching and finishing, thus qualifying them for employment in a boot factory. Tailoring and cabinet making are also taught. The foreman of the latter industry is reported to be a superior workman, and well qualified to prepare the boys to become apprentices in the trade. At the late exhibition held in Dublin this school obtained a first class certificate for exhibits in boots, clothing, and cabinet making.

The small quantity of land attached to this institution is well cultivated.

Painting, glazing, knitting, and hairdressing, are also taught the boys.

Staff, resident.—Mr. Collins, superintendent, three assistant teachers; Mrs. Collins, matron, and her assistant.

Non-resident.—Rev. J. P. Greene (Adm. St. Malachy's), eight trades' instructors, and five workmistresses to train junior boys as machinists.

Total cost in 1882, £3,238 16s. 0d.; cost per head, £20 5s. 8d.; industrial profit, £1 9s. 5d.

Results.—45 boys discharged during 1879-80-81; 43 are reported to be doing well and 2 since dead.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CRUMLIN-ROAD, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 12th March, 5th April, &c., 1882.

Average number of inmates under limitation of rules,	107
In excess of limit,	7
Voluntary inmates,	26

State of premises.—In addition to previous expenditure on the buildings of this school, stated to have amounted to £3,500, a sum of £600 was laid out on the new entrance, staircase, and other improvements during 1882. I found the buildings on my inspection very clean and orderly, and the institution very satisfactory.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the inmates of this school during 1882 was good. But two deaths are reported, one from consumption, the other from scarlatina. One child admitted in September, 1880, became blind, and was placed in the blind asylum at Merrion.

On the occasion of my visit I was pleased with the appearance of the children. They are well cared, cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates during the year was very satisfactory. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, dictation, geography, and history are taught. The girls are also instructed in vocal and instrumental music. They sang the National Anthem on the occasion of my visit. The Diocesan Inspector reports favorably of the religious teaching of the children.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, braiding, crochet, and embroidery, as well as various other kinds of needlework are taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear, make ladies' under-clothing and clerical vestments. They wash and make up fine linen nicely and are instructed in housework. The use of the sewing machine is well taught in this school, and the girls work for the public.

Staff.—Rev. J. Hamill, corresponding manager. Two Sisters of Mercy superintend the school. They are assisted by 2 scholastic teachers, 3 workmistresses, a laundress, and a domestic servant.

Total cost in 1882, £2,742 14s. 11d., of which £600 was for building, making the average cost per head £18 15s. 11d.; industrial profit, £3 5s. 5d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Twenty-eight discharged; 26 doing well, 1 doubtful, and 1 lost sight of.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

THE MIDDLETOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 21st June, 1881.

Inspected 8th March, 7th July, 1882.

Average number of inmates,	20
In excess of limit,	1
Externs,	86

State of Premises.—The building, erected in 1878, is a handsome structure of red brick from the designs of Lanyon and Lynn of Belfast, standing on eighteen acres of good land, fourteen acres of which are held in fee-simple, the remainder in perpetuity, subject to a small rent.

£548 9s. 5d. was expended in 1882 on the erection of a large dormitory, lavatory, bath-room, and plunge-bath, supplied with hot and cold water, laundry, ironing-room, drying-room, &c., which are now being completed.

The land is well cultivated. On a late visit I found two acres in flax, seven in oats, three acres under potatoes, and two under turnips and mangle. There were seven cows giving milk, and eleven calves were being reared on the farm.

Four additional acres of land have lately been purchased.

Health and general condition.—On my visit I found the children the picture of health. They are well cared, and the situation of the school is particularly suited for the training of girls of the class to which these children belong.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The children are docile and obedient, and look bright, cheery, and happy. Punishments are unknown amongst them.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board—E. J. Wingfield, esq.—reports that the proficiency of the pupils was good when he held his examination as if for results. Seventeen out of nineteen passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The amount of results fees, if paid, would have amounted to £5 15s. 0d. which is very satisfactory, considering that this is the first examination of the twenty inmates, to which number the school is limited, who have so considerably progressed during the year.

Vocal music is well taught on Hullah's system.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and various branches of needle-work are taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and learn the use of the sewing machine; they knit, work crochet and embroidery. They upholster mattresses, and are taught the duties of household servants. They work in the laundry and dairy, milk cows, make butter, rear calves, pigs, and poultry. They are instructed in garden and field culture, and the management of flax. I am very anxious that the latter branch of industry should be developed in the South and West of Ireland, the land of some parts of which is particularly suited for the growth of flax, and children, if trained to a knowledge of its manipulation, could, if transferred to schools in the South and West, develop a useful industry.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Donovan and 3 Sister of the Order of St. Louis manage the school.

Total cost in 1882, £932 16s. 4d., of which £548 9s. 5d. was for building; industrial profit, £72 19s. 10d.; cost per head, £18 6s.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CAVAN.

Certified 1st October, 1869.

Inspected 30th August, 1882.

Average number of inmates within limit of rules in 1882,	87
Voluntary inmates,	1

State of premises.—I found the schools on my visit very clean and well kept, the children well cared and taught, and the institution in a satisfactory state. A pump was sunk on the premises during the year, which was much required, but the laundry requires improvement and should be properly fitted up.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory in 1882. I found the inmates on my visit in good health, well cared, and looking cheery and happy. One girl who showed symptoms of consumption, was placed on licence with her mother, where she died. The disease was hereditary, four or five of her sisters and brothers having died from it.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. No serious offence is reported to have been committed by the children during the year. The girls are docile, and obedient to the Sisters, as well as tolerant of each other, and an excellent spirit prevails amongst them. On one occasion a girl who had emigrated, sent to the nuns a sum of money to pay for the maintenance of her sister for another year, in order that she might have a thorough knowledge of laundry work before she followed her to America.

Educational state.—Although this school is not in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, the programme of the Board is carefully followed, and Miss A. M. Kenney, who is a most efficient organizer of the Board, visited the school daily during three weeks, and examined the classes. She reports—

"I was much pleased to see the amount of care that was taken of the children. They were all exceptionally neat, and happy looking. I examined the writing of the school, and was much pleased with it. In reading the children also showed the effects of sound instruction, and some of them answered very intelligently on the subject matter."

Industrial training.—Needlework, in all its branches, is well taught. All the children, even the little ones, make their own clothing. The elder girls cut out, and are taught to use the sewing machine. They

embroider church vestments, make artificial flowers, do crewel work and different descriptions of lace. A certificate was awarded at the late Dublin Exhibition for the appliquéd and guipure lace, and for embroidery of church vestments. The children work on the farm, milk cows, and taught housework.

Staff.—Mrs. C. M. Murphy, corresponding manager, and 14 other religious Sisters of the Order of St. Clare, with 3 paid assistants, manage the school.

Total cost of institution in 1882, £1,573 12s. 3d.; cost per head, £18 1s. 9d.; industrial profit, £57 7s. 8d.

Results.—Of 43 girls discharged during the years 1879–80–81, 2 have since died, and 41 are doing well.

The manager reports that she has no difficulty in obtaining situations for the girls as servants, and that she receives most favourable accounts of their efficiency and trustworthiness.

Since the commencement of 1883, Miss Florence Cole, from South Kensington, gave instructions to the children in cooking, and she has reported to me most favourably of the progress made by the girls. The knowledge which they have acquired under her instruction will add to the many advantages afforded by the training in this school.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

ENNIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 28th February, 1880.

Inspected 27th July, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention (within limit of rules),	79
Under 6 years,	2
In excess of limit,	1
Voluntary inmates,	8
Externs who attend the National school on premises—on roll 556; average attendance,	326

State of premises.—In addition to £476 18s. 0d. expended on this school in 1881, a further sum of £226 0s. 3d. was laid out in 1882 on the fitting up of a dairy, cow-houses, back entrance, and other improvements in the farm yard.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in 1882 from consumption, but the child had the disease when admitted to the school. The health of the other children was excellent, and their exemption from skin diseases is attributable to the frequent use of the plunge bath. The school was perfectly free from zymotic disease during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory; faults few and trifling. A system of marks has been established, and is found to work well.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and it was with satisfaction that I perceived that the Industrial School children were mixed with the externs throughout the classes according to the programme of the Board, which is carefully followed. The inmates were examined in July, 1882, by W. J. Browne, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, as if for results, but the answering was hardly up to the mark. Next year I anticipate more favourable results.

Vocal music is well taught on Hullah's system, and the children sang the National Anthem on my visit.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, machine work, crotchet, and knitting are taught. The children upholster mattresses and paillasses; cut out and make all the clothes they wear; milk cows, make butter, care poultry and pigs; wash and make up fine linen. They make and bake all the bread consumed in the establishment, and are taught confectionery. In August the children got lessons in cooking from Miss Cole, a teacher trained in the School of Cookery, South Kensington, who has since expressed to me that she was much pleased with the progress made, and I anticipate most favourable results from her instruction.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Parry, and nine Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and six monitors, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1882, £1,890 17s. 9d.; of which £236 0s. 3d. was for building; average cost per head in 1882, £18 9s. 11d.; industrial profits, £226 0s. 3d.

Results.—The two girls discharged in 1880-81, are both doing well.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. ALOYSIUS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CLONAKILTY.—Certified 13th November, 1889.

Inspected 11th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1882,	130
Voluntary inmates,	10
Under six,	2
In excess,	3
Average number of extern children who attend the National School attached to the institution,	480

State of premises.—I was greatly pleased on my visit to this school. I found it as usual in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the children well cared and well taught, the farm well adapted for dairy purposes, and with suitable appliances.

The manager proposes, as soon as funds can be obtained, to erect a new laundry, lavatory, and bath rooms, with plunge baths.

Health and general condition.—With one exception of a child who died of heart disease, the health of the children was very good during the year. Being close to the sea, the girls frequently bathe in it during the summer months.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls in 1882 was all that could be desired. They appear remarkably cheery and happy.

Educational state.—The scholastic training of the girls is most satisfactory. The school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the District Inspector reports very favourably of the results obtained. The amounts earned were £32 18s. 6d. from the Board and £16 9s. 3d. from contributory unions if awarded, but being inmates of an Industrial schools no payment was made.

Vocal music is well taught, and the girls sing in harmony together.

Industrial training.—Most satisfactory; the teachers are competent, and the work executed by the girls very good indeed. Dressmaking is carefully taught. The girls are instructed in the use of various sewing and knitting machines. Shirtmaking is also taught and the girls work for the shops. They upholster mattresses, do laundry work, including the

washing of the finer descriptions of lace ; they polish furniture and floors, bake bread and do housework. They make fine point lace and embroider in gold and silver. The embroidery on their Church vestments cannot be surpassed and their work is better and cheaper than what is imported from the Continent.

Cooking is well taught in this school, the girls having received practical instructions from a certified teacher trained in South Kensington.

The girls are taught to milk cows, make butter, care pigs, bees, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray, with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage this establishment ; they are assisted by three paid mistresses, a dressmaker, and a lacemaker.

Total cost in 1882, £2,756 9s. 4d., making cost per head, £19 0s. 2d. ; industrial profits, £182 7s. 0d.

Results.—Of 61 girls discharged during the years 1879–80–81, 59 are reported to be doing well, 2 lost sight of.

The manager reports that all the children provided with situations are doing well. They have gained the confidence of their employers, and keep up a correspondence with the Sisters in their old home, and communicate to them their joys and troubles.

ST. COLEMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BELVEDERE, QUEENSTOWN.—Certified 5th Sept., 1870.

Inspected 10th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, } in 1882, paid for out of Treasury Grant, } 46
Voluntary inmates, 20
Average number of externs who attend the National } School on the premises, 553

State of premises.—I found this school, as on previous visits, in good repair, well kept and orderly. £43 were expended on repairs and some improvements in the buildings during the year.

Health and general condition.—The children in the school at the time of my visit appeared in excellent health, but I find that three girls on licence died during the year, one of consumption, one of heart disease, and one of bronchitis.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory ; faults few and trifling. A good spirit prevails amongst the girls ; they are industrious, cheery, and happy. A system of marks prevails which is found to answer well.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined by John Browne, esq., District Inspector, in May, 1882. The results fees earned, if paid, would have amounted to £13 11s. 6d.

The girls mix in the classes with the externs, and enjoy all their advantages, except that the Board refuses to give them results. Girls of superior intelligence who are being trained for National teachers, are instructed in vocal and instrumental music. Two of the Industrial school girls are paid by the Board of National Education as mistresses in the school.

Industrial training.—Every description of needlework is taught, and also the use of sewing and knitting machines. The girls work for the shops and for private families. They wash and make up fine linen.

niosely, and are trained to be good house servants ; they stain and polish floors well. The making of boots and shoes, taught the inmates of this school, is a success, and the trade of boot closing, which the girls learn, will be a good provision for them after they leave the institution.

A home is attached to the school where the girls are instructed in general farm and dairy work, the care of poultry, &c.

Cookery is now well taught in the school, the girls having lately received practical instruction in the art from Miss Cole, a certificated teacher from South Kensington.

Staff.—No change since last inspection. Mrs. Maria O'Neill, with four Sisters of Mercy, manage the school. There are, besides, an efficient school teacher, a skilled machinist, laundress, and servants.

Total cost of establishment in 1882, £820 6s. 5d., making average cost per head £17 16s. 8d. Industrial profits, £95

Results for 1879-80-81.—29 discharged, 25 are known to be doing well, 2 have been lost sight of, 1 since died, and 1 doubtful.

OUR LADY OF MERcy INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
KINSALE.—Certified 19th November, 1882.

Inspected 25th May, 1882.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, in 1882, paid for out of Treasury Grant,	150
Do. not paid for in excess of limit (or under age),	5

State of premises.—The hot water apparatus for heating the lavatories and workrooms was completed during the year, and the institution is now very perfect in all its details. Year after year I have drawn attention to the admirable manner in which this school is conducted, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat what I have so often expressed.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during the year, one from consumption, the other from hydrocephalus. The health of the other girls was everything that could be desired. No expense is spared in providing large quantities of cod liver oil and other requirements to improve the condition of the very delicate children committed from this locality. No symptomatic disease of any description appeared in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The motherly care exercised in the management of these children has the most beneficial effect. Faults are almost unknown in the school. The girls are well conducted, tidy, very cheery and happy, anxious to please the Sisters and tolerant of each other.

Educational state.—A good primary education under well qualified teachers is given. The intelligence of each pupil is taken into account, and she is trained to utilize the talents which nature has bestowed on her. Drawing and the higher branches of education are also taught to girls superiorly gifted. The children are well instructed in vocal and instrumental music.

On my inspection the National Anthem and other pieces of music was sung with great effect.

Friends whom I have brought to visit the school have remarked the superior training of the children in vocal music, and the results obtained from the early culture of the voice which is so successful.

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the girls is well carried on in this institution. Infants are taught skill of hand, and the educa-

tion of the senses from the earliest years, and, according as they progress in age, their intelligence is cultivated to the utmost. Their physical energies are strengthened by proper food and training, and their mental and moral powers fully developed by a judicious system of instruction.

The girls are taught various branches of needlework, the use of sewing and knitting machines, dressmaking, embroidery, and the manufacture of different kinds of laces. They are skilled in the higher branches of laundry work, they wash and make up shirts and fine linen in a superior manner. They are trained to be good house servants. They work on the farm and care cows, bees, pigs, and poultry. They are proficient in the making of butter; they feed calves and do housework. In no school in Ireland is cooking better taught. Miss Cole, a certified teacher from South Kensington, gave lectures in the art to the children and the results are very satisfactory.

Classes are formed of girls whose terms of detention have nearly expired, in order that they may devote themselves more fully to the occupations by which they are likely to earn their future livelihood.

Staff.—Mrs. Bridgeman and 13 Sisters of Mercy manage the school; they are assisted by 3 secular paid workmistresses, 5 monitors, and 1 dairy-maid.

Total cost of establishment in 1882, £2,565 7s. 5d. Average cost per head of each inmate, £17 2s. 0d. Industrial profits, £194 6s. 11d.

Results.—Of 71 discharged in 1879-80-81, 59 are doing well, 9 have not been heard of for some time, and 3 have since died.

DEACONESSES' HOME, GLANMIRE, Co. CORK, FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS.

Certified 13th December, 1879.

Inspected 23rd May, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1882,	42
Voluntary inmates,	12
Under six years of age,	2

State of premises.—£38 were expended on the repair of the buildings of this school in 1882. I found them very clean and well kept on my inspection, the arrangements satisfactory, the children nicely kept, and the entire establishment very satisfactory.

The fine demesne in Glanmire, on which the school is built, has many advantages for the training of the children and tends much to the success of the institution.

Health and general condition.—With two exceptions, the health of the children in the institution was very good; the exceptions were one death from mesenteric consumption and one from croup.

All the other children in the school enjoyed excellent health during the year. Ailments very trifling: no zymotic disease or other serious illness occurred in the school during the year. T. Gelston Atkins, esq., M.D., most kindly gives his services gratuitously to the institution, and most zealously promotes the welfare of the children in every particular. He spares neither time nor trouble in their behalf.

Conduct and discipline.—The moral tone of the inmates of the school during the year was in all particulars everything that could be desired. The girls are most truthful and anxious to please. They are tolerant to each other, bright, cheery and happy. Their minds are carefully culti-

vated, and I was much pleased on my visit with their manner and demeanour, the result of their constant association with teachers of refined ideas and character.

Educational state.—The manager reports that a first class English education is given to all, and those intended for superior positions in life are instructed in instrumental music, French, Latin, Drawing and general literature. Several of the pupils have been successful in obtaining certificates with honour under the Intermediate Examinations, on these subjects. The Rev. W. F. Archdall, rector of the parish, gives religious instruction weekly in the school. The children form the greater part of the church choir on Sundays, and being carefully taught, their part singing is much appreciated.

Industrial Training.—Needlework in its different branches is the principal industry in this school. Many of the elder girls are good dressmakers and milliners. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and their dresses fit nicely. Plain work is well taught, and also fancy work, crewel, tatting, crochet and knitting.

The elder girls take their turn in the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. They have charge of the silver, glass, and china used in the establishment; they care the greenhouse, and are instructed in cookery, the making of bread, preserves and pickles.

They milk cows, work in the dairy, and care poultry, of which a large number is kept.

Some girls are instructed as mother helps, and to discharge the duties of the sick room, including the preparation of the various kinds of food suitable for invalids.

Miss Woodroffe, the lady who manages the institution, spares no pains or expense to make the girls useful members of society. Her experience of thirteen years has taught her that girls of eighteen are better fitted to be placed out than at an earlier period, and she sometimes keeps them at her own expense after the period they are paid for by the Treasury.

Staff.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe, corresponding manager; Miss E. L. Cheales, Honorary Secretary; and six other officers, manage the school.

Total cost in 1882, £1,167 13s. 2d.; cost per head £20 17s.; industrial profit £67 15s. 5d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Six discharged, one since dead, the other five doing well.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, MARBLE HILL,
BLACKROCK, CORK.

Certified 28th July, 1871; re-certified for Marble Hill,
25th February, 1873.

Inspected 12th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882,	77
Voluntary inmates,	12

State of premises.—Encouraged by the very successful farming operations during the year, which realized £95 15s., the managers report that they were enabled to carry out some improvements in the farm buildings. A new cow-house and barn were fitted up, and the piggeries considerably improved and enlarged. The school buildings are kept in good repair. I found them clean and orderly when I made my inspection.

Health and general condition.—With one exception, the health of the boys was very good in 1882. This boy died suddenly at Christmas and it was found that an abscess had burst in his brain by which he was carried off. He had only been a short time in the school. Two boys, who were very delicate when inmates of the "Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast, were transferred from that establishment to this school, and are now quite strong and healthy. The wholesome diet, good air, and strict cleanliness enforced in the home, are attended with the best results.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The manager reports:—

"I have been more than surprised at the conduct of the boys in this school at all times during the year. They have been most obedient, truthful, and willing to learn. The offences, mostly of a trivial description, very few and far between. It has now been my privilege to look after the boys in this school for ten years, and I have never met with a boy in it who had not some good in him, which only required home-like nurturing to develop. I set a high standard of morality and urge the boys to rise to it. Firmness, extreme justice, and kindness never yet failed."

Educational state.—The Diocesan Inspector of schools held two examinations during the year, on both occasions he expressed himself much pleased with the proficiency of the boys in reading, writing from dictation, history, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. At the central examination of children from all parts of the diocese in Scripture and Church formularies, 49 boys competed, winning 34 prizes and certificates, thus placing this school third on the list for the whole district. John Pearman, a pupil of this school, won another Pococke Scholarship in the Kilkenny Institution during the year.

There is a good band under the direction of Trumpet-Major Honcroft.

Vocal music is taught by Mrs. R. Hall, a member of the committee, and a choir has been formed by her for the study of church music. A drawing class has also been started under the instruction of that highly accomplished lady.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, knitting, wood-chopping, together with farm, house, and laundry work, are taught. The crops are good, and the dairy department is found to be very profitable. The pigs reared on the farm proved to be very remunerative in 1882.

Staff.—Mr. Alexander Collison, the superintendent, resides in the institution; his wife, Mrs. Collison, is matron, and efficient. Mr. Kingston (late of Pococke College, Kilkenny), school-teacher. There are likewise on the staff a sub-matron, a house-steward and bailiff, a nurse, a cook, a laundress, and a tailor. The staff has given satisfaction to the managers during the year.

Total cost in 1882, £1,719 12s. 2d., making the cost per head, £19 6s. 5d.; industrial profit, £135 14s. 11d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Thirty-four boys discharged, 31 of whom are doing well, 2 lost sight of, and 1 doubtful.

The manager reports that of 76 discharged from this school, the present conditions of all, with very few exceptions, are known to be satisfactory. He adds:—

"From all parts of the world letters come to us with the pleasing news that all goes on well, and amidst their varied employments the old home is never forgotten. Some are now in positions far above our fondest hopes, reflecting credit upon themselves and upon that home where they were saved from ruin. One young lad at the close of the year won a clerkship in H. M. Customs. I had a letter from a gentleman in Canada who has one of our boys: he spoke of him in the highest of terms and asked for another."

MALLOW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 10th April, 1880.

Inspected 6th May, 12th September, &c., 1882.

Inmates within the limit of rules,	60
Under six years of age,	1
In excess,	4
Voluntary inmates,	12
Externs who attend National school on premises—on roll, 500; average attendance,	430

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £112 19s. 10d. was expended on improvements of the buildings during the year, including an isolated infirmary, and a farm-yard, which were much required. A field of ten acres has been added to the land belonging to the establishment. I found the buildings well kept, in good repair, and the establishment in all respects satisfactory.

Health and general condition.—One death of a child suffering from consumption, which was hereditary in her family, occurred in the school during 1882; the health of all the other children was excellent. The frequent use of the warm water plunge bath erected in this school, has produced most satisfactory results. To it I attribute in a great measure, the very healthy condition in which I found the children on all my visits. One girl after admission was found to be physically unfit for industrial training, and was discharged by the Chief Secretary.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls during the year is reported to have been very satisfactory. They are obedient, truthful, and most anxious to please the Sisters under whom they are placed. They are tolerant to each other, very industrious, cheery, and happy; their faults very few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the girls mix in the classes with the externs, with satisfactory results. J. W. Rodgers, esq., District Inspector, gives a favourable report of the answering of the girls, in September, 1882. He states—The efficiency of teachers good; moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline satisfactory. Proficiency of junior classes good, of senior classes, fair. The results fees, if paid, would have amounted to £18 15s. 6d.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in the use of sewing machines; they cut out and make the clothes they wear; knit and do crochet-work. They are instructed in dairy management, to milk cows, to rear calves, and feed pigs and poultry. They are employed in the laundry, and do house work. They bake bread, and are instructed in cookery. The elder girls have charge of the younger children.

Staff.—Nine Sisters of Mercy, including Mrs. Cheevers, the corresponding manager, have charge of the institution, and are assisted by four paid officers, one of whom has charge of the dairy. A baker is also employed to instruct the girls, and a caretaker is on the establishment.

Total cost of the establishment in 1882, £929 10s. 6d., of which £112 19s. 10d. was for buildings; average cost of each inmate, £13 12s. 2d. Industrial profit, £117 16s. 9d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—One discharged, doing well.

PASSAGE WEST INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS, COUNTY CORK.

Certified 27th September, 1882.

Inspected 10th September, 1882.

Average number of children within limit,	31
Under age,	1
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £1,455 was expended on this school during the year 1882. It is estimated that the total cost will be £2,255.

The school, which was only certified at the close of the year 1882, consists of spacious dormitories, lavatories, baths supplied with hot and cold water, workroom, refectory, pantry, kitchen, and other appliances for the well working of the establishment. There is a large field adjoining the school in which the boys take exercise.

Health and general condition.—The greater number of the children when admitted were in a very delicate state of health, covered with sores and skin diseases. The use of warm baths, good food, and outdoor exercise, has had already a very beneficial effect on them. When I visited I was much pleased with their appearance.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The boys are very happy, most manageable, anxious to please the Sisters in charge of them, and willing to learn.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the school of the Board of National Education on the premises. The industrial school children are mixed throughout the classes with the externs during school hours, with the best results. As the industrial school was only open for the last three months of the year, no report on educational progress of the inmates can be given, but the programme of the Board is carefully followed, and the pupils went through some gallery exercises with much spirit when I visited. The District Inspector of the Board (John Browne, esq.), writes, "The study, playroom, dormitories, &c., are models of comfort and cleanliness."

Industrial training.—The use of sewing and knitting machines, fretwork, and mat-making are taught. Some elder boys are instructed in the staining and varnishing of floors, and polishing of furniture. The boys work in the garden, and make themselves generally useful.

Staff.—Miss M. P. Murphy, and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by a matron, laundress, and workmistress.

Total cost in 1882, £1,933 15s. 8d., of which £1,455 were for building.

ST. FINBAR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, SUNDAY'S WELL, CORK.

Certified 29th April, 1870; re-certified 2nd December, 1872.

Inspected 7th May and 12th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates paid for under rules,	132
Do. do. voluntary	5

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £575 was expended on this institution during the year. The Turkish bath has been refitted with new curtains, and every appliance exists so as to enable the system to be carried out in its integrity. The school has also been much improved,

and the institution is now in all respects very perfect. The wash-house has been furnished with new fittings so as to render it as thoroughly useful as possible. A boiler-house is also being added. This institution evokes the admiration of every visitor, and the results are very satisfactory.

This school was visited, 7/2/83, by the Royal Commissioners, who entered the following observations in the School Diary:—

"We, members of the Royal Commission on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, visited these institutions this day, and are happy to have an opportunity of seeing so much good work conducted in so beautiful a spirit.

"Signed, Abercrombie, M. G. Hicks Beach, O'Conor Don, David Colthurst, P. H. N. Glessep."

Health and general condition.—Early in the year the school was visited by a serious outbreak of measles, but the children all recovered. Two deaths however, have since occurred, one from chronic disease of the heart, the other from liver disease from which the child was suffering when admitted. The children are pictures of health, bright, cheery, and very happy.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory; offences few and trifling. A good spirit prevails amongst the children, who are docile, industrious, and anxious to please the Sisters over them.

A well-ordered system of marks has been introduced which is found to work satisfactorily. The table of honour is hung up in the school, framed in a handsome gilt frame. The names of the girls whose conduct is not satisfactory is hung up in a black frame, and the greatest emulation is evinced to get into the higher class of merit.

Educational state.—The manager reports favorably of the scholastic proficiency of the children in this school. A good primary education is given. Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught. The girls are well instructed in vocal and instrumental music, and some of the girls intended to be teachers and governesses are proficient in this branch of instruction.

Industrial training.—Various descriptions of plain and fancy needle-work are well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines, millinery and dressmaking. A large class for teaching bookbinding to the girls has been established. This industry has already obtained a large amount of public support. The girls are becoming very proficient in the art. Cookery is well taught in this school; the girls have been trained under a certified teacher from South Kensington. Housework and laundry work are well taught. The girls milk cows, make butter, and feed pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Devereux and a staff of eleven Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage the school. There is a singing mistress, a laundress, mechanist, and bookbinder employed.

Total cost of the institution in 1882, £3,334 4s. 7d., of which £575 was for building, making the average cost £19 8s. 3d. per head. Industrial profits, £91 8s. 6d.

Results.—Of 58 girls discharged in 1879-80-81, 56 are doing well, and 2 since dead.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, CORK.

Certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 24th May and 12th September, 1883.

Average number of children in school, 166

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £251 3s. 9d. was expended on the new recreation hall, bathroom, and enlargement of the farm-yard

during 1882, and it is stated that the painting and repairs of the institution cost a further sum of £141 14s. 8d. When I visited, the school was in good repair, clean and orderly, the crops on the well-cultivated farm excellent. The results show what can be done by well-applied spade labour.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during the year, both from tubercular disease. The health of the other children in the school is reported to have been very satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the boys was very good in 1882. One case of absconding was, however, reported. He adds, "The boys are steady and attentive to their respective duties, having made fair progress in their classes and trades."

Educational state.—The programme of the school includes reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Euclid, and algebra. Drawing is also taught, and some of the boys passed the Intermediate Examination in June. I have long urged the managers of this school to place it in connexion with the National Board of Education, but up to the present without success. I have no official evidence of the progress of the boys in scholastic instruction.

The boys are instructed in vocal and instrumental music, and a brass band has been formed.

Industrial training.—The trades taught in this school are tailoring, bootmaking, baking, carpentry, painting and glazing. The boys are employed on the farm, which is well cultivated, and the produce brings a high price in the market. The bakery worked by the boys is also very satisfactory. The bread is of the best quality, and besides the supply to the institution, a large quantity is sold to the public.

Staff.—Rev. P. Shine and eight Presentation Brothers manage the school. There is also a chaplain, a bandmaster, a singing master, an assistant teacher, trades instructors, and a farm-bailiff attached to the staff.

Total cost of the school in 1882, £3,220 8s. 0d., of which £251 3s. 9d. was for building, making the average cost per head £17 18s. 10d. Industrial profits, £400 0s. 1d.

Results.—Of 107 boys discharged in 1879-80-81, 4 have died, 90 are reported to be doing well, 1 recommitted to school, 2 have been convicted of larceny, and 10 lost sight of. Most of those lost sight of have emigrated.

Fr. NICHOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, COVE-STREET, CORK.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 9th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates in school in 1882,	79
Under six years of age,	5
Voluntary,	8
Externs attending National school on premises, on roll,	46·9
55·1; attendance,	46·9

State of premises.—Already a sum amounting to upwards of £7,000 has been expended in the erection of this school and its appliances. Besides which a large additional sum was expended on repairs of the buildings during the year 1882. I found the premises on my inspection, clean, orderly, and well kept, the boys usefully employed, and the establishment working satisfactorily.

The Royal Commissioners on Technical Education visited this institution, 13/6/83, and entered the following observations in the School Diary:—

"The efforts of Dr. Webster are worthy of the greatest praise."

"Signed, W. Samuels (Chairman), W. Woodall, Gilbert Redgrave (Secretary)"

Health and general condition.—The manager reports that no case of serious illness occurred in this school during the year. The health of the boys was everything that could be desired. They appeared to me when I visited in excellent health, cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports—"On the whole the conduct of the boys has been very good; we had only one serious report during the year, that of a boy who stole some money from the master; the conduct of the other boys was excellent."

The one offence above mentioned has given the excellent manager of this school, Dr. Webster, great pain. The boys feel the disgrace, and I feel satisfied that a similar offence is not likely to again occur.

The system of marks works well in this school. A sum of 2d. is placed to each boy's credit for every mark of V.G. which he obtains. It encourages him to do his best, and a little capital is thus earned, which may at any time be seriously diminished for misconduct or neglect.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the National Board of Education, and was examined 20th March, 1883, by J. Browne, esq., District Inspector, who reports on the general proficiency of the pupils as follows:—"Reading fairly taught; writing very fair; arithmetic very weak, especially in higher classes; spelling fair; knowledge of grammar and geography very poor. The principal teacher, a very soldier-like man, for twenty-six years an army schoolmaster, a good disciplinarian, and fairly efficient as a teacher." The District Inspector adds:—"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, very fair. Results fees to externs £16 12s. 6d. Results fees earned by Industrial school children, but not paid, £17 16s. 6d."

The boys are taught music, and are instructed in the ringing of the five chimes of bells in the steeple of the church, and have become very proficient in the art. Religious instruction is given to the children in Scripture, catechism, prayers, and hymns, from ten to eleven o'clock, according to arrangements on time-table.

Industrial training.—Baking, tailoring, and bootmaking are taught. The younger boys are employed at wood-chopping. The baking has been a great success, and is carried on by the boys without a paid assistant. The elder boys make all the clothes and boots worn in the establishment.

Staff.—The Rev. G. Webster, D.D., the corresponding manager, still devotes himself to the management of this school, and is unceasing in his endeavours to promote every work of charity and benevolence in Cork.

The paid staff are a lady superintendent, two masters, a master bootmaker, assistant master in bakery, cook, laundress, two nurses and two charwoman, a house steward, and assistant house steward, thirteen officers in all.

The total cost for 1882, £1,610 18s. 10d., making average cost per head, £17 10s. 2d.; industrial profits, £40 7s. 11d.

Results.—Of 41 boys discharged in 1879-80-81, 31 are doing well, 9 are doubtful, and 1 lost sight of.

TRAINING HOME FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.

Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 23rd May, 1882.

Average number under detention in 1882,	75
In excess of limit (under six years of age),	3
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—The new buildings for this school are now

completed at a total cost of £440 9s. 9d. of which £293 15s. 4d. were expended in 1882. £20 were also laid out in repairs; the buildings are now all in excellent order and the sanitary arrangements complete.

In January of the present year, the Royal Commissioners on Reformatory and Industrial Schools visited this school and expressed in the Visitors' Book their entire satisfaction with all they saw. They were Lord Aberdare, Sir M. H. Beach, M.P., The O'Conor Don, Col. Colthurst, M.P., Mr. Glossop, Mr. Ewart, M.P., and Mr. Hubbard.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory; no zymotic disease; no death. Great attention is paid to the diet, which is varied as much as possible. The children enjoy also frequent bathing and out-door exercise, which contribute much to their healthful appearance. T. Gelston Atkins, esq., M.D., surgeon to the City and County of Cork Hospital for Diseases of Women, most kindly gives his services gratuitously to this school, and is most anxious in every way for the welfare of the children. He spares neither time nor trouble in their behalf.

Conduct and discipline.—General conduct most satisfactory. The children are truthful, honest, obliging, and, except in a few cases, give little trouble. Some are extremely anxious to please their teachers; their moral tone is good. They are very good tempered and live happily together.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, and the inmates are examined twice in the year by the officer of the Board (H. Kingsmill Moore, esq.), who reports:—

"The progress of the school during the past six months has been quite satisfactory; fifty six promotions during the year."

The principal teacher has been trained at the Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare place. Many of the girls educated in the school have obtained good appointments as nursery governesses and shop assistants.

Instrumental music is taught to girls of superior intelligence who are being trained for teachers. The girls are instructed in singing, and many belong to the choir of the church.

The Rev. Canon Evans and Rev. H. Alcock hold classes once a week for religious instruction. At the annual Scriptural examination of the Diocesan Board held in Cork the girls obtained some prizes and certificates.

Industrial training.—This department is carefully attended to. The elder girls cut out and make all the clothing for themselves and their companions. They upholster mattresses, knit shawls, petticoats, and stockings for their own use and for other schools. The latter work is chiefly done by the younger children.

Dressmaking, millinery, machine and hand sewing are taught, and many of the girls are very proficient with their needle. Some girls trained in this department are now employed by dressmakers and milliners in Cork and elsewhere.

Laundry work is well taught: the girls do all the washing of the establishment, and also work for other institutions. This enables the manager to retain some of the girls whose term has expired, until they are better trained.

Cooking and housework are carefully taught, and many of the girls are in good situations as domestic servants.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, corresponding manager, and other members of the Church of Ireland Deaconesses' Institution, Glanmire, manage the school. There are likewise five paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1882, £1,645 3s. 9d., making the average cost per head £16 17s. 10d. Industrial profits, £197 2s. 9d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Forty-three children were placed in service; 40 are doing well; 1 doubtful, 2 since dead.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 9th July, 1870.

Inspected 9th January, and afterwards very frequently during the
year 1882.

Average number in School in 1882, 698

State of premises.—In my report for 1881, I pointed out that £44,819 8s. 6d. had been expended on the buildings and fitting of this school up to that date.

During 1882, a further sum of £2,098 14s. 10d. was laid out on the main buildings, and £2,226 7s. 10d. on the erection of new workshops to replace those destroyed by fire. A meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held soon after the fire, and a sum amounting to £2,178 2s. 0d. has since been subscribed towards repairing the loss.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the boys in 1882 was remarkably good; well fed and well cared, they are as a rule a fine set of boys. Eight deaths, however, occurred during the year, for the most part from tubercular diseases, *viz.*—Four from phthisis, two from tubercular meningitis and mesenteric disease, one from disease of the heart, and one from bronchitis. Four others received into the school were found to be quite unsuited for industrial training, and were discharged by the Chief Secretary as physically unfit.

Conduct and discipline.—With one exception, the conduct of the 700 boys in the school in 1882 was reported to have been everything that could be desired. This boy absconded in June and was committed by the Magistrate to Glenoree Reformatory as an example. Although the boys have free intercourse with Dublin without an officer, in this one case only was the privilege abused. A strict but very mild discipline is enforced, and a scale of pecuniary rewards is used to encourage industry, with the best effect.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching of the boys is well attended to. The pupils were examined during seven days, from 14th to 22nd November, by Mr. F. L. Holland, one of the Inspectors of the Christian Brothers' Schools, and he reports as follows:—

"The brothers, it seems to me, consider it expedient to secure the essentials, reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, and a knowledge of the Christian Doctrine. In this they have succeeded, the results of the examination being most satisfactory.

The Juniors in first and second grade read very correctly (any lesson in the portion of the reading books which they had learned, being selected); they spelled the words and made a fair attempt at giving the meanings of them. They were up to the programme in geography, but not in arithmetic: in prayer and catechism they knew what was required, and they wrote the copies pretty well. The boys of the sixth grade read well and gave the meanings of the difficult words and accounted fairly for the substance of the lessons. Their writing from dictation was creditable, both with regard to penmanship and orthography. They wrote a letter for me and paid due attention to the form, heading, superscription, &c. They are not up to the programme in geography. They have a thorough knowledge of Christian Doctrine. They parsed correctly simple sentences, and in arithmetic they performed exercises from simple rules to practice and cube root. Their conduct during the examination was all that could be desired. I found them very orderly, ready to oblige, and eager to be examined."

The manager reports that the instruction given is directed as far as possible to develop the intellectual powers and to utilize the abilities of the boys so as to fit them for whatever calling they are best suited. Some intended to be clerks, learn bookkeeping and other subjects to fit them to hold situations in commercial houses. Others intended to be artisans, are instructed in mechanical drawing, freehand, and the prin-

ciples of art. All who presented themselves for the Intermediate Examination passed with credit.

The theory and practice of vocal music is well taught to all boys who show a musical aptitude or who possess a voice capable of cultivation.

Some boys who intend to adopt music as a profession attend the Royal Irish Academy of Music. A class has been established to prepare boys for admission into regimental bands.

The brass band as well as the flute and string bands of the school now play the most difficult pieces of music with great precision and skill.

Industrial training.—During a considerable part of the year many of the tradee boys were engaged in work connected with the re-erection of the workshops. The loss of the machinery destroyed by the fire interfered with the more general trades instruction in 1882. This will, however, soon be remedied. In the meantime the tradesmaster, were kept on at work with as many boys as could find room in the available parts of the premises.

One hundred and eighty-one boys were placed out during the year, as follows—4 bakers, 10 blacksmiths, 1 butcher, 3 cabinet-makers, 7 carpenters, 4 farm carpenters, 2 coopers, 7 harness-makers, 12 hair-dressers, 3 musicians, 4 photographers, 5 painters, 1 pavior, 1 sawyer, 15 shoemakers, 1 slater, 13 tailors, 7 tinplate-workers, 5 weavers, 1 assistant teacher, 5 shop assistants, 3 assistant clerks, 9 porters, 11 house servants, 21 farm servants, 2 enlisted, 2 went to sea, 20 returned to friends, and 2 emigrated.

The technical instruction provided for the boys enables them to acquire a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of the crafts by which they are to earn their living in after life. As far as possible each boy is taught the trade which his parents or relatives followed.

Staff.—Rev. T. A. Hooke, aided by a community of 16 assistant Brothers, carries on the instruction and works the institution. There are besides, 19 trades instructors, a bandmaster and assistant, an organist, who is also singing master, a drill master, a drawing master, an assistant clerk, 4 gangers, a night watchman, and a travelling agent, who is chiefly employed in placing boys out at situations and visiting them.

The total expenditure in 1882 was £18,985 15s. 2d., of which £4,325 2s. 8d., was for building. Average cost per head, £20 19s. 6d.

Results.—Of 449 cases discharged during 1879-80-81, 433 are doing well, 1 doubtful, 12 are since dead, 2 unaccounted for, and 1 convicted.

BOOTERSTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BOOTERSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th November, 1870.

Inspected 10th April, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	134
Do. in excess (or under six years of age),	3
Do. voluntary inmates,	3
Externs who attend the National school on the premises— roll, 165 ; attended,	122-6

State of premises.—I found on my inspection the school buildings in excellent repair, clean and well kept, the inmates carefully looked after, and altogether the establishment conducted in a most satisfactory manner.

This institution was visited on 30/1/83, by the Royal Commissioners, who entered the following observations in the School Diary:—

“ We, Commissioners of Inquiry into Reformatory and Industrial Schools, have visited

this school, and have the greatest pleasure in recording the satisfaction with which we have seen the admirable work carried out here.

"Signed, Aberdale, Dalhousie, W. E. Hubbard, jun., David Colthurst, Norsea, P. H. N. Glesop."

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school during 1882, from tubercular meningitis. The health of the other children was very good: I was much pleased with their appearance when I visited.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The manager reports very favourably of conduct of the inmates of the school during the year, which she says has been all that could be desired. They are very earnest and anxious to learn; industrious, and promise to be useful members of society after they leave the institution. Punishments are almost unknown in this school.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the National Board of Education, and was examined 15th November, by Samuel Browne, esq., District Inspector, who reports that the "proficiency in the several classes was generally satisfactory, rather low in geography, but in other subjects good. Moral tone, order, and cleanliness good." Nearly all the children presented for examination passed.

In her report on this school, the manager states that if results fees were paid for the Industrial School children, it would be an immense advantage, as she could keep over the amount earned by each child until leaving. This, she considers, would be a great encouragement to study, and would be something for the children to look forward to. The manager adds that she finds as a rule that those whose minds are most cultivated have more "self respect and consequently turn out better in after life."

Vocal music is well taught under a highly qualified professor of music. A singing class forms the choir of the parochial church. Certificates are awarded to the pupils for proficiency in drawing.

Industrial training.—All sorts of needlework are well taught, and no trouble is spared to make the girls efficient in their work. The elder children cut out and make all the clothing worn in the school. They make shirts and underclothing for the public, and knit silk stockings to order. Many are good machinists. They likewise do fancywork, fretwork, leatherwork, embroidery, crochet, macramé, point and other laces. They work in the laundry, and make up fine linen for private families very nicely. They milk cows, make good butter, care poultry, and work in the garden. They learn cookery and the duties of domestic servants.

Girls whose terms have expired but whose training is not sufficient to enable them to fill good situations, are transferred to a House of Mercy in Baggot-street, until fitted for teachers or servants.

Staff.—Mrs. A. Keenan and eight Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. There are likewise a singing master, four teachers, two servants, a dressmaker, laundress, and gardener.

Total cost in 1882, £2,802 16s. 10d., making cost per head £20 9s. 2d.; industrial profit, £213 18s. 6d.

Results.—1879-80-81.—Of 70 persons discharged, 4 have since died, 65 are doing well, and 1 lost sight of.

**GOLDEN BRIDGE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 13th February, 1880.**

Inspected 14th February, 1882.

Average number of inmates during 1882,	50
Do. under 6 years,	4

State of premises.—Besides £570 4s. 11d. expended in former years,

a sum amounting to £201 10s. 8d. was laid out on buildings in 1882. At present a very large sum is being expended in order to convert the buildings of the Convict Refuge adjoining, into an Industrial School. The present school premises will then be utilized for the accommodation of the few convicts who now remain under the charge of Mrs. Kirwan, the manager. It is in a great measure due to the indefatigable labours of this lady, that female crime has so remarkably diminished in Ireland, that the small building will be in future quite sufficient for the reception of the few female convicts likely to be sentenced to penal servitude.

In 1856 this Convict Refuge at Golden Bridge was opened by Mrs. Kirwan; at that time 780 female convicts, under sentence of penal servitude, were in custody. They now number 99 in the Convict Depot; one in the Protestant Refuge, Harcourt-road; and 19 in Mrs. Kirwan's Refuge at Golden Bridge. During the period which has elapsed since the founding of the Refuge, 1,209 female convicts, the majority of whom had previously been habitual criminals, have passed through the institution, and only a small proportion have since relapsed into crime.

Under the fostering care of the late Earl of Carlisle, and afterwards encouraged by the present viceroy, Earl Spencer, Mrs. Kirwan has been enabled to continue for 27 years in her painful work of Christian charity, reclaiming the worst class of criminals of her own sex, and helping to lead other grave offenders to repentance. Through the kindness of Earl Spencer, a more pleasing field for her labours has now been opened to this good lady. His Excellency has obtained an extension in the number of her Industrial School pupils from 50 to 90. In this her Industrial School she proposes to educate her pupils specially with a view to make them fitting wives for artisans, giving each a dowry; her object being to create a class of sober, industrious, law-abiding citizens in the next generation.

Health and general condition.—The health of the girls has been remarkably good, notwithstanding that many of them were in a frightful state of disease when admitted—one child suffering so much from scrofula, that her arm had to be amputated, her eyes were affected with the disease and her mind weak. This child's mother died in a lunatic asylum; her father is insane, but the excellent lady in charge of the school hopes to save the child.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The manager reports that in no instance did any child commit an offence requiring punishment during the year. The maternal care of the Sisters in charge has produced the best results. The children are kind and affectionate to each other, and they cheerily obey all those placed over them. When I visit the school it is a source of great pleasure to me to see the children, their faces beaming with delight, gather round Mrs. Kirwan, as a fond mother.

Educational State.—The programme of the National Board is followed in the instruction of the children, and although the school is little more than two years in existence, they have made great progress in their scholastic studies, notwithstanding that very few could read at all when admitted.

Mrs. Kirwan is a great advocate of the Froebel system, which aims at the education of the senses in very young children.

Industrial training.—Industry is much encouraged in this school. The girls work sewing and knitting machines, and are instructed in needlework. They make their own clothes, and shirts for the shops. They are taught cooking and house work; they wash in the laundry, are employed in the garden, and have charge of a quantity of poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Kirwan, assisted by three Sisters of Mercy, manage

the institution, and five paid officers instruct the girls in their different departments.

Total cost in 1882, £1,379 13s. 2d., of which £201 10s. 8d. was for building, making cost per head £19 19s. 3d.

Results, 1880-81.—Three discharged; all doing well.

THE KILMORE PROBATIONARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAIRVIEW,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 24th June, 1881.

Inspected 12th March and 28th August, 1882.

Average number in 1882, 39

State of premises.—On my different visits during the year, I found the buildings clean, orderly, and well kept, and the accommodation sufficient for the number for which the school is certified (50), but now that the system of Probationary Industrial Schools exclusively for young offenders under twelve years of age, committed under the 13th sec. of the Industrial Schools Act, has met the approval of those best competent to judge, it will be necessary either to remove the institution to larger premises, or to add considerably to the buildings at Kilmore House.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children was very satisfactory during the year, but one boy who was suffering from epileptic fits when admitted was found to be quite unfit for Industrial training and was discharged by the Chief Secretary.

The boys are mostly employed in the open air, which conduces much to their healthy state. They are very cheery, happy, obedient, and industrious.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favorably of the conduct of the boys: an excellent spirit prevails amongst them. They are full of energy, sharp, and intelligent.

Educational state.—The programme of instruction is the same as in the Artane Industrial School, and the boys have made fair progress during the year. A fife and drum band has been established in the school.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed as much as possible in the open air and have done much work on the farm and garden, and the crops which they have cultivated are the best proof of what can be done even by such young boys under judicious direction. The boys are taught the use of the sewing machine and do fretwork when indoors during bad weather.

Staff.—Mr. P. A. Nolan, manager, a Christian brother, and an assistant teacher, who is also singing master and bandmaster, have charge of this school. A skilled gardener is also employed, and likewise a pensioner who was chief boatman in the Royal Navy, whose experience as a drill master, combined with a general aptitude for the care of boys, renders him most suitable for his charge.

Total cost in 1882, £681, making cost per head £23 9s. 7d. Industrial profits, £32 5s. 6d.

One boy who had attained the age for detention in this school was transferred to an Industrial school for more grown boys.

**ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LAKE LANDS, SANDY MOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 25th
February, 1869.**

Inspected 9th February, 15th July, &c., 1882.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention
in 1882, 70

State of premises.—The new buildings for this school are now far advanced towards completion. Already the expenditure has been £5,000, and it is calculated that £2,000 more will be required to complete the buildings and provide the necessary furniture and appliances.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1882. No serious illness amongst the inmates of the school during the year; but one child on licence died of consumption in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Conduct and discipline most satisfactory in 1882. The manager reports that the children are industrious and orderly. No serious fault was committed by any during the year, and an excellent spirit prevails amongst the girls, who are docile, obedient, and kind to each other. I was much pleased with their spirit and demeanour when I visited.

Educational state.—The programme of the National Board is followed, but I regret that the school is not in connexion therewith, more especially as the teacher ranks in the first division of first class under the Commissioners of National Education. I trust that when the new buildings are completed the pupils of the Industrial School will no longer be deprived of the advantages of the system which has succeeded so well in other schools.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches is taught in the school, and the girls learn the use of sewing and knitting machines. They cut out and make dresses and underclothing. They milk cows, make butter, care poultry, and are trained to be good laundresses and domestic servants. They execute orders for the public, and their work gives satisfaction.

Staff.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow, with a staff of six Sisters of Charity, manage the institution. They are assisted by two paid school teachers, a workmistress, and a laundress.

Total cost of establishment in 1882, £6,468 2s. 4d., of which £5,000 was for buildings, making the average cost per head £20 19s. 6d.; industrial profits, £114 0s. 10d.

Results.—During the years 1879-80-81, 36 girls were discharged, all of whom are doing well.

**MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, CARYSFORT AVENUE,
—Certified 5th May, 1871.**

Inspected 9th February, 5th May, &c., 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882, 100
Do. in excess of limit, 1

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £268 11s. 7d. was expended on the buildings of this school during 1882; yet I regret that a debt of £2,000, secured by mortgage, still remains due on it. The Committee appeal for help to enable them to discharge this debt, and thus render the school more efficient by applying all the means at their disposal to the advancement of the objects of the institution. Had the facilities given to every public, or charitable institution, except an Industrial School, to borrow money, repayable by instalments, from the Board of Works, been extended to the Irish Industrial Schools, this institution would not now be involved in its present difficulties.

This school has been maintained most efficiently during the year. It is now supplied with suitable workshops, laundry and drying-room, a dairy, cow-house, and stable; but, had the Committee the power to borrow money, many other improvements would have been made.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys in this school was excellent in 1882, with one exception, that of a boy who had been labouring under consumption during the past two years, and, eventually, succumbed to the disease. The health of the other inmates was all that could be desired, and no epidemic occurred in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys was very good in 1882, and an excellent spirit prevails amongst them. In no instance during the year was any misconduct reported. When I visited I was much struck with the demeanour of the boys. They are obedient and respectful to their officers, industrious, anxious to learn, and appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed according to the programme of the Church Educational Society of Ireland. Mr. Edward Taylor, their Inspector, having made a preliminary examination of all the boys in the month of July, held his annual inspection examination on the 16th, 21st, and 22nd December, 1882. He reports:—

"The school continues to be conducted with satisfactory results, and great improvement has been made since my last inspection. The instruction is careful and intelligent, and there is much animation in the scholars, whose deportment is pleasing. The order and discipline appear to be mildly yet firmly maintained."

"The intelligent and practical knowledge which the children evinced of Holy Scriptures, the Church Catechism, and the Thirty-nine Articles gave me great satisfaction."

"The reading was good, and in many instances fluent and correct, with a measure of expression indicating a fair acquaintance with the subject. I was particularly pleased by the thoughtfulness of the pupils in their written exercises, in which the writing, spelling, and composition were good, and the practical application showed care and intelligence."

"The knowledge of English History was extensive, and that of English Grammar, including Analysis, was satisfactory. Geography was also good."

"Arithmetic is well and intelligently taught. I tried all the classes with printed test-cards, and found many of the questions worked accurately and quickly. Fair progress has been made in mental calculations."

"In conclusion, I can congratulate the Governors on the improvement of the school, on the amount of work done by their efficient teachers, and on the moral and religious training of the pupils, who are carefully prepared, as far as human instrumentality can avail, to do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them; and to continue loyal members of the Church of Ireland."

"The Honorable the Recorder of Dublin has kindly directed me to award seventeen prizes to those who answered best, and who made the greatest progress during the year. These, I believe, will prove an incentive to diligent study."

The boys are well instructed in music, and the brass band of the institution played on the jetty at Kingstown on the arrival of His Excellency Earl Spencer, 6th May, 1882. He expressed himself much pleased with the reception he received, and the appearance of the boys.

Industrial training.—The boys executed much good work in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops during the year. They have raised excellent crops on the land, they milk and care cows, and do various farm work. They upholster mattresses, knit, and do housework.

Staff.—S. Gordon, esq., M.D., and Rev. E. F. Rambaut are Honorary Secretaries, the Hon. Judge Harrison is Treasurer, W. Thorneley Stoker, P.R.C.S.I., and J. E. Pollock, Esq., M.D., are the medical advisers.

The Committee report that the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Vanston, the master and matron, as also that of the assistant teachers, have been most exemplary during the year.

Total cost in 1882, £2,137 9s. 8d., of which £208 11s. 7d. was for

building, making the cost per head £18 10s. 1d. Industrial profit, £243 12s. 4d.

Results.—1879-80-81.—Of 31 boys discharged, 30 are stated to be doing well, and 1 doubtful.

During the year 14 were discharged; of these 2 were engaged as junior clerks by solicitors; 2 were apprenticed to shoemakers; 1 to an engine-fitter; 1 was employed in the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens; 1 was apprenticed to the seed trade; 1 to a tailor; 1 was engaged as a domestic servant; and 1 as a porter. One boy was discharged by the Chief Secretary on the application of his uncle.

The reports received of the boys who have left the institution is most satisfactory. Brigade-Major M'Gausland reports:—

"I have the honour to report that gunner George Strahan has served in this battery as boy and gunner since January, 1876. He bears a very good character, and has no entries in the Battery or Regimental Defaulter Sheet.

"He has been through a course at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and obtained a qualifying certificate as collar-maker.

"He is at present Assistant Schoolmaster at this station, and holds the rank of Acting Bombardier without pay.

"I consider that he is a credit to the school that educated and brought him up.

"He has a second class certificate of education."

Equally satisfactory reports have been received respecting those who have enlisted in the Royal Artillery, and the Committee reports that—

"Most of the boys who have left the school still visit it frequently, and their success is a source of sincere gratification to the Committee. Several of these boys are now in the receipt of from £1 to 30s. weekly, and confidently expect that as they are able to make themselves more useful their salaries will increase."

MERRION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MERRION,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th June, 1873.

Inspected 28th January, &c., 1882.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in	
1882,	150
Do,	under 6 years,
In excess,	5

State of premises.—This fine institution continues to be admirably managed, no expense being spared in order to obtain the best results. During the past year a studio has been fitted up, in which children who show an artistic taste are instructed in drawing and painting of articles for the shops, satin fans, Christmas cards, and other works. The entire institution, including corridors, dormitories, workrooms, and church, is now heated by hot water pipes.

The Asylum for Female Blind in connexion with the institution, continues to be a valuable adjunct in the training of the industrial school girls, by developing the finest sympathies of their nature, and teaching them to be grateful for the advantages which they possess.

This institution was visited 30/1/83, by the Royal Commissioners, who entered the following observations in the School Diary:—

"We need hardly say that we have received great pleasure and unmixed satisfaction, from all we have seen and heard during our visit to this most interesting institution."

"Signed, Abercrombie, Dalhousie, W. E. Hubbard, jun., David Colthurst, Norton, P. H. N. Glessep."

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1882. No serious illness, no death. The children are the picture of health and show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory during the year. The children are bright and happy, docile and very industrious. They look on the institution as a home, and as Sir Stafford Northcote truly observed in his memorandum in the Visitors' Book of the institution some years since, "there is all the appearance of good work and well-applied kindness of heart, with vigour of management."

Punishments are almost unknown, notwithstanding the large number of children in the institution, and on one occasion only since the establishment of this school in 1873, did any case of absconding occur, and then the offenders were transferred to another school. This was looked on by the other children as the greatest punishment that could be inflicted, and no similar case has ever since occurred.

Educational state.—The manager reports that remarkable progress has been made in scholastic training in this school during 1882. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, and dictation are taught. Some of the elder girls are at present monitors, and are being trained to be teachers, and to whom history, music, and drawing are also taught. All children are instructed in vocal music, and they sing remarkably well in harmony together.

The writing of the children is of superior excellence, and some of their ornamental penmanship is most creditable.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in cooking, laundry-work, housework and needlework of every description. Dressmaking is well taught in the school under a skilled instructor, and some of the girls are very proficient. Glovemaking in the school is also well executed, and considered equal to French manufacture. Shirtmaking, point lace, crochet, crewel, and other descriptions of fancywork are taught. A first class certificate was awarded to this school at the late Exhibition for excellence in needlework. Many ladies get their dresses made in the school. Various descriptions of sewing and knitting machines are in use in the school.

The girls make confectionery and preserves. They milk a number of cows, make butter, care pigs, and poultry, work on the farm and in the garden. Some delicate girls not suited for hard work arrange bouquets with taste, which bring a high price.

They upholster mattresses, stain and polish floors, and some are instructed in photography.

On a late visit of the members of the Royal Commission on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the Commissioners, after examining the school classes and work of the children, expressed their approval of what they had seen, and entered in the Visitors' Book the following:—

"We need hardly say that we have received great pleasure and unmixed satisfaction from all we have seen and heard during our visit to this most interesting institution."

Staff.—Mrs. Telford, with eight Sisters of Charity, and three secular teachers, a dressmaker, and laundress, manage the industrial school.

Total cost of school in 1882, £3,309 11s. 6d.; cost per head, £20 18s. 11d.; industrial profits, £290.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Sixty-one girls were discharged; 58 doing well, 2 doubtful, 1 lost sight of.

No girl is discharged from this school until her training is completed. Should her period of detention have expired before that time, she remains in the establishment as a voluntary inmate.

After discharge, the girls correspond with the Sisters, and seek their advice on all matters of importance respecting their future, and some are now in receipt of large salaries in different employments.

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS,
DUBLIN.—Certified 24th July, 1869.

Inspected 20th December, 1882.

Average number of children in the school in 1882, 54

State of premises.—I found the school buildings in a very creditable condition during the year: they were clean and well kept: the children well cared and amenable to discipline.

Were this school moved to the country, I believe that many advantages which it does not now possess would be gained. The girls could then be instructed in dairy management and other country work. They would also have the advantage of pure air and exercise, which are not attainable in the city.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the children was excellent in 1882, but one girl suffering from tubercular consumption, died during the year. No outbreak of zymotic disease was reported.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls. They are well cared and appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connexion with the Irish Church Education Society. The Diocesan Inspector of the Board, Rev. John W. Tristram, reports, 28/2/82—

"Visited and examined the school in religious and secular subjects. Considering the time allowed for school-work, I was not at all prepared to expect so much efficiency. The result of the examination shows careful and conscientious teaching, both as regards individual answering, and the generally high percentage attained. In Holy Scripture, Church formulæ, reading, writing, and dictation, the proficiency shown was very gratifying. In English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, the answering was not so good; but I understand that special attention is devoted to the former class of subjects. The answering in the Church Catechism pleased me much, as, generally, it is not so well attended to as it should be. There were fifty-three children present, of whom thirty-three passed, a proportion reflecting the greatest credit on the teacher, and all concerned in the work.

"A sound Scriptural education is given to the children.

"I was very much pleased with the needlework, and the general appearance; neatness and order were most marked."

Industrial training.—The children are well trained to habits of industry and order.

They cook and perform the domestic work of the house, make all their own clothes, are taught generally with a view to their earning an honest and competent livelihood, so as to become useful and respectable members of society. They knit, and are instructed in the use of the sewing machine.

They do all the washing of the establishment; but are considered too young to undertake public laundry work.

Staff.—Jacob P. Geoghegan, esq., the Honorary Secretary, is assisted by Lady Ferguson, Miss Reeves, and other ladies of the Committee, Miss Buckley, superintendent, assisted by a sub-matron, schoolmistress, and work mistress manage the institution.

Total cost of institution in 1882, £1,220 9s. 8d., making the average cost of each inmate £22 15s. 4d.; industrial profits, £214 10s.

Results.—Of 24 girls discharged during 1879-80-81, 16 are doing well, 2 have since died, 2 are doubtful, and 4 lost sight of.

From 1871 to 1882, 43 girls, whose full term had expired, were placed in situations; of these, 2 were sent to the Union as deficient, 2 turned out badly, and all the rest are doing well. Of 17 placed on license from the same date, all are doing well. Four have been lost sight of; there is no reason, however, to believe that these four are not doing well.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LOUGHREA.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 8th October, 1882.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1882,	111
Voluntary inmates,	36
Externs who attended the National schools belonging to the institution,	420

State of premises.—A sum of £330 10s. 0d. was expended on improvements and alterations in the buildings of this school during 1882. The chapel has been comfortably fitted up with suitable benches for the use of the children, and is now heated by hot-water pipes.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory, no serious illness, no death. The children are well cared, and are very cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls was all that could be desired, their faults few and trifling. A kind but effective discipline is carried on in this school.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and their District Inspector reports that he found the general proficiency of the girls good, and the programme duly observed. Mixed throughout the classes with the externs, the girls thus acquire a certain knowledge of the world, and their success in after life is, it is considered, in a measure due to their not being too secluded and unaccustomed to mix with strangers.

Vocal and instrumental music and drawing are carefully taught.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear; they are taught needlework in all its branches, the use of the sewing-machine, knitting, &c. They are well instructed in dressmaking and work for the public. They upholster mattresses, and make up fine linen nicely. They work church vestments in a superior manner, and show great skill in embroidery on silk, cloth, and leather. They bake all the bread in the establishment, do housework, cook and make confectionery, milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry. An incubator and hydro-mother are used in the poultry yard, and bee-keeping is well conducted, on the most improved principles, under the special care of the children.

They are employed in the fruit and vegetable garden, and are very successful in the culture of bees, which is found very remunerative. During 1882, Miss Florence Cole, a lady with high class certificate from South Kensington, gave a course of lectures in the school on practical cooking with the most satisfactory results.

Staff.—Mrs. Louisa Smith and seven Sisters of Mercy manage the institution; they are assisted by a paid teacher, a dressmaker, and two gardeners.

Total cost of school in 1882, £2,786, of which £330 10s. was for building, making the average cost per head £22 2s. 5d.; industrial profits, £160.

Results—1879-80-81.—Of 77 girls discharged, 75 are doing well, 1 since dead, and 1 doubtful.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, COUNTY
GALWAY.—Certified 15th July, 1872.

Inspected 25th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules,	50
Do. in excess of limit or under 6 years of age,	6
Externs attending the National School—on roll 120·4; average attendance,	76·5

State of premises.—I found the premises in good order when I visited, very clean and well kept; various improvements have been made and the school is progressing satisfactorily. Some additional land has been obtained.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children continues to be good, and no case of illness occurred during the year. The girls are well cared and very healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The elder girls give assistance to the managers in the training of their younger companions, and their influence has great weight in establishing a high tone in the school.

Educational state.—This school was placed in connexion with the National Board of Education in August, 1882, and the school has since had the benefit of the instruction of Miss Kenny, the organizer of the Board, with the best results. Mr. Downing, the District Inspector, examined the children in the beginning of the present year. He reports:

"The proficiency is fair except arithmetic and spelling of fourth class, but much allowance should be made for the fact that the school is but recently connected with the Board, and the conductors are not yet familiar with the system. Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, satisfactory."

Amount of result fees paid for externs £20 18s. 8d.

Industrial training.—Cooking has been well taught in the school by Miss Florence Cole, and she expresses her warm commendation of the skill and aptitude with which the inmates have taken up the subject. They continue to practice the art taught them, and can now make soups and gravies, roast and stew, make pies, puddings, confectionery, bake bread, &c. They also do laundry and housework. They feed and rear calves, pigs, poultry, make butter, and work in the garden. In the needlework department the girls are taught plain sewing, to cut out, make and mend their clothing. They also make cloaks and jackets, do plain and fancy knitting, crochet, and other branches of needlework.

Staff.—Mrs. Amelia White and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. A laundress is also engaged.

The total cost in 1882, £982 12s. 0d., making the cost per head £17 10s. 11d.; industrial profit, £122 16s. 0d.

Results.—Of 24 girls discharged in 1879-80-81, 19 are doing well, and 5 have been lost sight of.

OUGHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
OUGHTERARD, COUNTY GALWAY,

Certified 12th May, 1873.

Inspected 24th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, and paid for out of Treasury grant,	40
Voluntary inmates,	2

State of premises.—This is a remarkably well-managed school, and the results are very satisfactory; but the site on which it is built is very much cramped, in consequence of the managers not being able to obtain some land which adjoins. They have, however, secured a farm in the neighbourhood, in which they train the children to dairy and farm work.

I was much pleased with the condition of the institution and its inmates, when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness; no death. The children are well fed, and their general appearance is evidence of the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The girls are industrious and well conducted. Those out on licence are giving great satisfaction. An excellent spirit prevails amongst the inmates; they are cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. The District Inspector, Edmond Downing, esq., held his annual examination of the pupils for results in May, when the amount earned, but not paid, was £15 1s. He reports that the proficiency of the inmates under the several heads is very satisfactory; the moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline also satisfactory.

At the examination all the children were promoted to higher classes, with the exception of two. Vocal and instrumental music is well taught in the school. Some of the girls are paid monitors under the Board, and in the previous year one of the paid monitors was promoted to be a certified teacher.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is well taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and work for the shops as well as for private families. They are instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines. They upholster beds, milk cows, make butter, and bake all the bread consumed in the establishment; they feed pigs, calves, and poultry, they stain and polish floors, wash and make up fine linen nicely. The elder girls have charge of their younger companions, in order to be qualified as childrens' maids.

Bee-keeping on the most improved principles is well carried on in this school, and the honey, of which a large quantity is obtained, bears a high price.

Housework and cooking is well taught in this school. Miss Cole, who holds a first-class certificate from the school of cookery at South Kensington, gave practical lessons to the children in her art.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Martyn and three Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and two other officers, manage the institution.

Total cost of institution in 1882, £734 12s. 10d.; cost per head, £17 9s. 9d.; industrial profit, £38 0s. 2d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—31 discharged; 30 doing well; 1 since dead.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY,
Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 27th July, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1882,	77
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises— on roll, 640·7 ; attendance,	419·6

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £122 15s. was expended on the buildings of this school during the year, and it is now in a very satisfactory condition. On all my visits I found the buildings in good repair, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year. The children are well fed and well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during the year was all that could be desired. No serious punishment was required, and even slight faults were few and far between. The children are cheery and industrious, tidy and orderly.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was examined in August, 1882, by E. Downing, esq., the District Inspector, who reports that the general proficiency was very fair. He adds, "The pupils acquitted themselves very creditably; they are undoubtedly well trained and well instructed." The moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, satisfactory. The results fees for the Industrial School children if paid would have amounted to £17 12s. 6d. The externs earned £97 15s. 6d.

Industrial training.—All kinds of needlework, embroidery, fancy knitting, tatting, point-lace making, &c., are taught. A dressmaker, shirtmaker, and machinist are constantly employed, and the children help to make all their own clothes, and work for the public. They are taught to use the sewing and knitting machines, and a public laundry is attached to the school, where the children learn to wash and make up fine linen. Many of the girls have been engaged as laundresses to the first families about the country. There is a well-appointed bakery on the premises, where the girls bake bread on an extensive scale. During the year a highly qualified teacher of cooking, from South Kensington, gave lectures in her art, and the girls profited much by her instruction.

Staff.—Mrs. Blake, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by a dressmaker, a laundress, and a lace maker.

Total cost of institution in 1882, £1,694 7s. 11d., of which £123 15s. were for buildings, making the average cost per head £20 8s. 2d.; industrial profits, £258 11s. 6d.

Results.—Of 46 girls discharged in 1879-80-81, 39 are doing well, 2 doubtful, 3 have been lost sight of, and 2 since dead.

SALTHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.—
Certified 16th September, 1871.

Inspected 27th July, 1882.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1882, 151
Voluntary inmates,

State of Premises.—£647 0s. 8d., was expended on buildings in 1882, £400 of which was collected during the summer at a bazaar held to provide funds for the extension of the buildings.

The extensions are now being carried out, and when completed will provide the required chapel, refectory, schoolroom, kitchen, pantry, &c. The mason work of the new building on which the above sum of £647 0s. 8d. was expended is now far advanced towards completion.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the boys was very satisfactory during the year, no death or serious illness having occurred, but one boy received in a diseased state, was discharged by the Chief Secretary as unfit for industrial training.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the boys during the year. He states that the children take an interest in this their home, and in no instance during the past or present years has there been any attempt at absconding. The boys appear happy and contented, are docile, and obedient to those placed over them.

Educational Report.—The school programme includes reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Some more advanced boys are instructed in Euclid, mensuration, and book-keeping. Mr. F. J. Butler, the Scholastic Inspector of the Christian Brothers, examined the pupils on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th June, and reports:—“Grammar very defective in head class, arithmetic not up to the programme, geography not successfully taught in junior class. With these exceptions the general answering was satisfactory, and the demeanour of the boys in class respectful and attentive.”

A singing class and a good brass band have been organized, and the boys played the National Anthem and other music on my visit remarkably well. T. Persse, esq., J.P., who takes an interest in the school, has started a fund to purchase an organ for the chapel.

Industrial training.—Cartmaking, carpentry, smith's work, baking, tailoring, and shoemaking are taught. The manager reports that six foremen of trades, with two skilled artisans and one machinist conduct the industrial training of the boys. The workshops continue to be well patronized by the public. The manager states that orders are executed with punctuality and in a manner which gives satisfaction, and that some boys trained to trades in this school are now earning large wages in different situations. But I regret to find on my inspections so many boys employed at the knitting of stockings and other work only suitable for children, and which cannot be of use to them in their future career of life, while harnessmaking, weaving, tailoring, and many other useful employments which could easily be taught are excluded from the workshops. Again, in none of my visits to the school did I ever find a single inmate of the school employed on the new building. These are very serious defects in the management which must be remedied.

Staff.—Rev. A. B. Kerins, assisted by five Christian Brothers, and a sufficient staff of trades' instructors and other subordinates, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1882, £3,516 15s. 10d., of which £647 0s. 8d., was for building, making cost per head £18 17s. 7d. Industrial profits, £316 10s.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Fifty-seven discharged; 45 doing well, 9 are unknown, 1 since died, 1 convicted, and 1 recommitted to school.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AND
YOUNG BOYS, KILLARNEY.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

For YOUNG BOYS, Certified 19th August, 1872.

Inspected 20th May, 1882.

Average numbers under orders of	Boys,	25	Boys,	25	103
detention in 1882,	Girls,	78	Girls,	78	
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises:—					
On roll,	On roll,		On roll,	On roll,	533
Average attendance,	Average attendance,		Average attendance,	Average attendance,	263

State of premises.—A new lavatory has been fitted up, and various improvements made; the bakery enlarged, and the grounds newly laid out at a cost altogether of £73 13s. 1d. I found both the schools clean, orderly, and well kept, but no improvement in the school buildings for boys.

Health and general condition.—One boy died of tubercular meningitis during the year. The health of the other inmates was satisfactory; no serious illness occurred amongst them during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of children, in both schools, was for the most part, very good, but one girl was frequently very bold, and the manager applied that she should be discharged. This discharge I refused to submit to the Chief Secretary, as I considered that the manager herself should deal with the case.

Educational state.—The school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was inspected in January last, by J. Macnamara, esq., District Inspector, who reports:—

"The proficiency throughout the classes is of very fair amount of quality. The programme is observed carefully. The moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good."

Amount of results fees earned, but not paid, £35. Drawing and vocal music well taught. Instrumental music taught to those girls in whom a taste is manifest. The teachers of the extra branches are very efficient.

Industrial training.—All kinds of plain needlework are taught. The children learn the use of sewing and knitting machines. They make point lace, crewel and other fancy work, and show proficiency in the use of the needle. They are taught dressmaking, shirtmaking, and millinery. They work for the shops, and for private families. Their laundry work is well done. They upholster beds, and other furniture. They bake all the bread used in the establishment, do housework, and are instructed in cookery and household work, milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry. Many girls who were trained in this school now hold good situations in respectable families as domestic servants.

Staff.—Mrs. Lombard and a staff of four Sisters of Mercy manage this school. A matron has charge of the little boys, under the supervision of the sisters, by whom they are instructed.

Total cost in 1882, £1,880 12s. 1d.; cost per head, £18 5s. 2d.; industrial profits, £108 7s. 7d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—35 discharged, 29 doing well, 2 are unknown, 1 doubtful, 1 since died, and 2 recommitted to the school.

St. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.

Certified 25th March, 1871.

Inspected 22nd May, 1882.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1882, 100

State of premises.—I found the school on my visit in a very creditable condition of order, and cleanliness, but no change has been made in the buildings during the year. The farm is very well managed, and various improvements have been made in it during the year.

Health and general condition.—The manager reports that the health of the boys during the year was remarkably good. There was no case of zymotic disease, in the school, but I found one boy in the infirmary suffering from consumption. Swimming is well taught in this school. The swimming and the plunge baths are not only of great utility in promoting the health of the inmates, but have afforded them much recreation.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the general conduct of the boys during the year, but two absconded. They were soon re-taken, and being very penitent they were received back into the school, and their conduct has since been good.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary education are taught. The pupils were examined by Mr. F. J. Butler, the Inspector of the Christian Brothers, on 10th, 11th, and 12th May, 1882, and he reports:—

" 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.—Rather backward in everything.

" 4th.—Answering satisfactory, but not up to the Programme.

" 5th.—In grammar, and geography, this class is not quite up to the Programme, the answering satisfactory in every other subject.

" Moral tone good, discipline excellent, children free in manner, and quite at home."

Shorthand and composition are taught, and in order to practice the art the boys are sometimes sent to local boards to take notes, so as to be able to earn their bread as pressmen.

Industrial training.—This department is very well managed, and good work is turned out by the boys. Carpentry, smith's work, tailoring, shoemaking, and baking, are taught in this school. The farm of thirty-six acres has been most successfully cultivated under a skilled superintendent, the crops are excellent, and far above the average in the district.

Where the land is shallow the rocks are blasted, the stones are used for building, and good clay is supplied in their place. Altogether I am much pleased with the technical and agricultural departments of this school.

Staff.—Rev. Stephen A. Hayes, and a staff of Christian Brothers manage the school, assisted by 7 other officers.

Total cost of institution in 1882, £1,986 12s. 1d., making the cost per head £19 17s. 3d. Industrial profits, £223 0s. 6d.

Results.—1879-80-81.—Of 63 discharged, 1 has since died, 50 are doing well, 10 have been lost sight of, and 2 are doubtful.

THE KERRY HOME FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, TRALEE.

Certified 27th July, 1872.

Inspected 20th May, 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882,	18
Externs who attend National School on premises, . . .	36

State of premises.—The premises are in fair order. A great deal of damage was done by the severe winter storms, affecting the roof seriously, but the mischief has been repaired and the roof is now quite staunch.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates was very satisfactory in 1882, no serious illness, no death. The boys are well cared, cheery, and happy. The supply of water lately introduced into the town has had good effect, and tends much to the health of the inmates.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the inmates during the year was satisfactory, but one boy who absconded, was committed by the magistrates to the Rehoboth Reformatory as an example.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and has a high classed teacher (Mr. Colvin). The pupils were examined as if for results, in November, 1882, by William Connolly, esq., District Inspector of the Board. He reports that "the order, cleanliness, and discipline was very fair, writing and spelling very fair; arithmetic good, geography fair, explanation very fair." Amount of result fees £4 8s. 6d. awarded to the Industrial school pupils, although not paid by the Board of Education, was handed by the manager, Rev. R. Orpen, to Mr. Colvin, the teacher, who is a very efficient officer. One of the boys (William Shuel), obtained a scholarship in the Pococks College, Kilkenny, by competition with the schools of Kerry. He will receive three years' gratuitous instruction of a high class.

Religious instruction including Holy Scripture and Catechism, are carefully given in this school. Mrs. Colvin, the matron, gives instruction to the boys in music on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Industrial training.—The industrial work for the few boys in this school is of course very limited, and consists principally of housework, the cultivation of the garden attached to the premises, and tailoring, in which fair progress has been made.

Staff.—The Rev. Raymond Orpen, the Rector of Tralee, is manager. Mr. Archbold Colvin as master, and his wife as matron, have charge of the school. A tailor attends to give instruction to the boys. The matron teaches the boys music on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Total cost in 1882, £286 15s. 0d., making the cost per head £15 18s. 8d. Industrial profits, £10 5s. 6d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Six boys discharged, 4 doing well, and 2 doubtful.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TRALEE.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 20th May, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1882,	70
Voluntary inmates,	4
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, . . .	213

State of premises.—I found the buildings of this well managed school in a creditable state of order and cleanliness, a sum of £60 17s. 10d. having been lately expended on improvements.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1882, no serious illness; no death. Notwithstanding the prevalence of scarlatina, measles, and fever

in the town of Tralee, none of the inmates of this school were attacked, although they continued to attend the National school for externs.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during the year was all that could be desired. Faults few and trifling; no serious punishments during the year. In no school in Ireland is the family system better carried out than in this institution.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and the programme of the Commissioners is carefully followed. In June the pupils were examined by William Connolly, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, who reports that—

"The moral tone, order, and discipline was satisfactory. Proficiency in reading and explanation generally satisfactory. Writing and arithmetic very fair, and in Fourth Class very good. Spelling in Senior Class good. Grammar and letter writing very fair. Geography fair—in Sixth Class very fair. Results, if paid, would have amounted to £24 11s. 6d."

Vocal and instrumental music and other extras, including French and drawing, are well taught in the school. The children sing well in harmony together.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework, knitting lace, crewel and crochet are taught; also the use of the sewing and knitting machines. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They upholster mattresses, do laundry and household work, cooking, and they make preserves. They are also taught dairy and farm-yard management. Each girl is trained according to her talents in the work by which she can best earn a livelihood after she leaves the school.

The girls make point lace, and work embroidery with great taste and skill.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Reardon and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by a matron and three paid assistants.

Total cost in 1882, £1,211 14s. 7d., making the cost per head £17 6s. 2d.; industrial profits, £61 1s. 4d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Of 39 girls discharged, 1 has since died, 38 are doing well. Those who reside near the school visit it often, and a regular correspondence is kept up with others living at a distance. The girls are taught to look on the school as a home, where they can always obtain advice and assistance in procuring situations when out of place.

The Manager has furnished me with a nominative return of 111 girls discharged from the school, showing where each is employed and at what business. She states they are all doing well, and correspond frequently with the manager of the school, so that the old influences still continue. The girls, when they write to the Sisters, feel that they are telling their joys and their sorrows to those who sympathise with them and who rejoice in their success in life.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.
Certified 13th December, 1879.

Inspected 8th August, 27th October, &c., 1882.

Average number of inmates in custody under the rules,	162
Do. in excess or under 6 years of age,	3

State of premises.—In addition to £2,397 16s. 8d., expended on the premises in 1881, a further sum amounting to £2,063 3s. 7d. was laid out on the buildings of this school in 1882. It is now becoming complete in its arrangements, and will, I have no doubt, become a model of what an Industrial School for young boys should be.

The farm of eighty acres attached to the school affords great facilities for training the boys to suitable work and exercise.

This School was visited by the Royal Commissioners, 3/2/83, who entered the following observation in the Diary of the institution:—

"We, the Royal Commissioners on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, visited the school, and were greatly pleased and entirely satisfied with all the good work so kindly and skilfully done."

"Signed, Aberdare, Dalhousie, P. H. N. Glossop."

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during the year, one from tubercular meningitis and one from pneumonia. The health of the other children was most satisfactory. They are admirably cared, and no trouble or expense is spared in their treatment.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys is all that could be desired. They are obedient, docile, and respectful to the Sisters; tolerant to each other, very bright, cheery and happy. No grave fault was reported to have been committed by any of the inmates during the year, and serious correction was unnecessary.

Educational state.—The programme of the school includes reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The boys appear anxious to improve, but all being very young no great progress can be expected. Vocal music is taught, and the children sing fairly in concert together.

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and leather work. Ten machines for sewing, knitting, and fretwork are in daily use. A hand-loom for weaving suspenders is also worked by the boys. They have likewise a small Tunbridge weaving machine by which mufflers, &c., are made.

Every endeavour is made to develop the intelligence of the young children and to train their fingers to light, easy employment, at the same time to make them industrious and to take an interest in the work on which they are employed. A well-qualified gardener employs the elder boys in the garden and on the farm, according to the capacity of each.

Staff.—Mrs. Sarah Byrne and four Sisters of Charity manage the school, assisted by two paid school teachers, a matron and other officers.

Total cost in 1882, £5,194 12s. 5d., of which £3,063 3s. 7d. was for building, making the cost per head £19 6s. 7d.; industrial profits, £64 5s. 2d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Nine discharged; all doing well.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KILKENNY.

Certified 23rd March, 1873.

Inspected 8th August, 27th October, &c., 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882,	100
In excess of limit (or under 6 years of age),	5
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—I found this school on my inspection in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness. No new buildings were erected during the year, nor were any required.

This institution was visited, 3/2/83, by the Royal Commissioners, who entered the following observations in the School Diary:—

"We, members of the Royal Commission on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, visited this school, and have great pleasure in recording our approval of its management, and our admiration of the spirit in which it is conducted."

"Signed, Aberdare, Dalhousie, David Colthurst, P. H. N. Glossop."

Health and general condition.—The health of the children was excellent in 1882. No death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the inmates was most satisfactory; no grave fault was committed by any during the year. A feeling of love and respect for those placed over them, combined with a spirit of emulation and industry prevails in the school.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given. Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught. The manager reports that the children show much desire to learn, and that they have progressed well during the year.

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the inmates is well attended to in this school, and each department is provided with every appliance that can ensure its success.

The girls are taught to cut out and make their own clothing, and to use the sewing machines. The younger children are expert at making point and other lace, crochet and macramé work, and have executed large orders for the shops and private persons. They also upholster mattresses.

On a recent visit I saw some very handsome specimens of gold embroidery on church vestments being worked by the girls. This is an employment which should be encouraged. The work can be done for half the cost of inferior articles imported in large quantities from Paris and retailed in Dublin and elsewhere. I would specially direct the attention of the Irish clergy to this waste of their money instead of encouraging native art.

The girls are also instructed in the duties of household servants, including cooks, dairy-maids, and laundresses, the caring of poultry, milking of cows, and other farm-yard work.

The public laundry attached to the school continues to be well supported by the residents in the neighbourhood.

During the past year Mr. R. C. Browns Clayton kindly sent Miss Anstruther, a first class teacher of cookery certified in the South Kensington school, to give lectures and practical lessons to the girls of this school. He defrayed all the expenses of the lectures, at which the people of Kilkenny were permitted to attend.

Staff.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons, with a staff of eight Sisters of Charity, manage the Institution. Four laundresses—formerly inmates of this school, two workmistresses, and a well qualified dressmaker work under the superintendence of the Sisters.

Total cost in 1882, £2,175 18s. 2d. Cost per head £20 10s. 6d.; industrial profits, £280 2s. 3d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Fifty-three discharged, 4 since dead, 49 doing well.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,

PARSONSTOWN.—Certified 15th July, 1870.

Inspected 13th January, 13th November, 1882.

Average number of children paid for by Treasury,	78
Under age,	1
Voluntary,	7
Externs attending National School—on roll, 396; attendance, 255	

State of premises.—This school is very satisfactorily progressing. A sum of £200 was expended on buildings during the year. The new dormitory, a laundry with drying room, and other appliances, are now being completed, at an additional cost of about £400.

Health and general condition.—One death is reported to have occurred amongst the children during the year from asthma and heart disease. This girl had been transferred from the Drogheda School, and her term had expired, but she was retained in the institution being quite unfit for out-door service. The health of all the other children in the school was excellent. They are well cared, very cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of the school during 1882 was very satisfactory. They are docile and obedient, with the kindest feelings towards each other. They are industrious, cheerful, happy, anxious to improve and willing to learn. They have, however, the faults common to children, and require constant supervision and diligent training.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and was examined on 23rd December, 1882, by A. Purser, esq., District Inspector, who reports, "Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. Classes well prepared, but senior girls weak in arithmetic and spelling. Result fees awarded for externs £70 9s.," but the amount earned by the Industrial School children was not paid by the Board, according to their rules, which is much to be regretted, considering the pains taken by the sisters in the teaching of the children.

Girls of superior intelligence are trained for teachers; the drawing class is in connexion with the School of Art, South Kensington, and the results have been very favourable.

Vocal music is well taught, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a most creditable manner when I visited. Instrumental music is well taught to all who have a talent for it, and are being trained as teachers.

Industrial training.—The work department of this school is increasing yearly. It is becoming highly developed, and is fully appreciated. Contracts have been entered into for the supply of vestments and other articles for Divine service, also for gold, silk, and leather embroidery, which give great satisfaction. Pillow lace, including Honiton and Brussels, and other laces, are manufactured in the school, under instruction of a teacher brought from Honiton. Plain sowing and machine work is well done by the girls. Dressmaking, millinery, and shirtmaking, ladies under-clothing, &c., are also well executed in the school.

All kinds of housework are taught, the girls wash and make up fine linen nicely; they bake bread, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry. They are taught the theory and practice of cookery in its different branches, to make soups, pastry and confectionery.

Miss Cols, from South Kensington, gives much time to the training of the children in this work. She also proposes to form a class for mosaic work, and to develop other high class industries in which she is proficient.

Drawing, under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, since 1874, had the advantage of lessons from an art teacher—Miss White—and 268 passed in first grade, 71 in second grade, 12 obtained full certificates for teaching, second grade; 69 prizes gained for first grade passes, and 20 for second grade.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Becket, with eight Sisters of Mercy, gratuitously manage the establishment. They are assisted by six paid officers (former inmates of the school).

Total cost in 1882, £1,760 5s. 3d., of which £200 were for buildings. Cost per head, £18 2s. 10d. Industrial profit, £128 3s. 1d.

Results, 1879-80-1.—Thirty-six discharged, of whom 35 are doing well, and 1 doubtful.

Of 89 girls discharged in past years, 37 are in service, 7 dressmakers, 8 teachers, 10 sempstresses and machinists, and 3 shop girls. 13 returned to their friends, 5 were discharged by order of Chief Secretary, and 6 died.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. GEORGE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LIMERICK.—Certified 4th December, 1869.

Inspected 12th January and 27th July, 1882.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1882, 55
In excess of limit, 2

State of premises.—No change was made in the school during the year, I found it clean, orderly, and well kept on all my visits.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1882. No serious illness; no death. The children are well cured, and, as a rule, quickly recover from the wretched state in which they were when admitted. All are now the picture of health.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good; the girls are docile, obedient, and industrious. An admirable spirit prevails amongst them, faults few and trifling; they appear very cheery and happy.

Educational state.—The manager reports that reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and dictation, are taught. She states that the children show great desire to improve. Vocal music is also taught. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic instruction.

Industrial training.—Most satisfactory. The children cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops, warehouses, and private families. Plain sewing is well taught, also the use of sewing and knitting machines. The girls upholster mattresses, knit, do crewel and crochet work. They embroider in gold, silver, and silk, and their work is well done. Guipure, Brussels, appliqués, tambour, and running Limerick lace are taught; the latter they do very perfectly, and have made some handsome pieces of expensive work during the year, which were much admired and realized a good price.

The specimens of lace work sent to the Dublin Exhibition, in 1882, were much praised, and were awarded a first-class certificate.

The children had the benefit of instruction in cooking from Miss Cole, from South Kensington, who gave lectures in the school; the children were most attentive to her practical lectures, and profited much by them.

The children make and bake bread, milk cows, rear calves, pigs, and poultry, do household work, and are employed in the laundry.

A good spirit of industry, with order and cleanliness, prevail in the school.

Any girl not well fitted for service at the end of her period of detention, remains in the school until qualified and a suitable situation offers.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley and eight Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage this school.

Total cost of the Institution in 1882, £1,228 14s. 4d., making the average cost per head, £20 9s. 7d. Industrial profits £57 18s. 0d.

Results, 1879-80-1.—Of 22 girls discharged, all are doing well.

Those who emigrated write frequently; one is an assistant matron in a hospital in Bray City, U.S. America; another is an accountant in a store in Tivoli City; and one a lady's companion.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LIMERICK.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 27th July, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within the limit of the rules,	130
Do. in excess (or under six years of age),	20
Voluntary inmates,	90

State of premises.—No addition was made to the buildings of this institution during the year, as none were required. The school-room was however newly floored and the dining-hall panelled. All necessary repairs were also made, and I found the institution very clean and orderly when I visited.

Health and general condition.—One child only three years of age, who on admission was in a very miserable condition from neglect and starvation, died during the year. Her sister, five years of age, also admitted in a miserable condition, recovered after a few months treatment in hospital. She has now been received into the classes and progresses fairly. Another girl admitted in 1881, who was mentioned in last report as suffering from consumption, has now rallied, and there are hopes that she will eventually recover. A third child, suffering from disease of the lungs, is also in hospital, but the health of the other children is remarkably good. They are robust, and give evidence of the great care bestowed on them.

A system of marks has been established which is found to work well, and premiums are given every three months to girls whose conduct merits a reward.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school is very creditable. It is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. An examination, as if for results, was held on 2nd November, 1882, by M. S. Seymour, esq., District Inspector, and he reported as follows—

"I this day examined the Industrial section of the pupils in the ordinary school programme. The proficiency was good in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and fair generally in the remaining subjects. There was a general improvement on the answering of last year.

The needlework also was of a satisfactory quality. I am glad to find that the celebrated Limerick lace is beginning to be made in the School, also that the new and beautiful crewel work is now done by some of the industrial pupils in excellent style. The department altogether is progressing.

Drawing, vocal and instrumental music are well taught. The National Anthem sung by the girls in full choir was very effective.

The instrumental performance of girls who were being trained to be teachers, at which I was present, was most creditable and showed high proficiency.

Industrial training.—The girls are trained in the ordinary employments by which they will have to support themselves when they leave the school. The use of sewing and knitting machines of various kinds, and needlework in its different branches are well taught in the school. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, plain and fancy work, crewel work and embroidery. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops and for private families. They wash in the laundry for the public and their work gives satisfaction. A class of cookery has been formed under a practical teacher from South Kensington with good results. They are instructed in dairy management; the care

of pigs and poultry. The elder girls have special charge of their younger companions.

Staff.—Mrs. McNamara, with eleven Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by paid teachers, including a well qualified workmistress and laundress.

Total expenditure in 1882, £2,532 9s. 3d., making the cost per head, £19 9s. 7d. profit on industrial department, £425 10s. 9d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Sixty discharged; 55 reported to be doing well; 2 since dead; 1 doubtful, and 2 lost sight of.

Girls trained in this school, when out of employment, are received into a House of Mercy in Limerick, where they remain until suitable employment is provided for them.

LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

Certified 18th August, 1875,

Inspected 12th January and 27th July, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within

limit of rules, 148

Voluntary inmates, 3

State of premises.—£80 6s. 7d. was expended on the buildings of this school during the past year. I found them on my inspection in good repair, clean, orderly, and much improved.

A farm yard, stabling and other out offices were built during the year.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school in 1889, one from consumption the other from a fall on the ice causing effusion on the brain. The other inmates of the school enjoyed excellent health.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys in 1882 was in general good. No serious faults were reported; the boys are trained to industrious habits and are docile and obedient.

Educational state.—The usual branches of an elementary education are taught. The programme includes reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, book-keeping, &c. A class has been formed for training boys for clerkships and other occupations requiring a higher education than is usually given to artisans.

The pupils were examined on 5th, 6th, and 8th May, by Mr. F. J. Butler, the Inspector of the Christian Brothers, who reports:—

⁴⁴ Order and discipline.—Fair, but the children appear rough in their manner.

Reading and spelling, in fourth class not satisfactory. They have been allowed to pass too readily over the lessons. Grammar not up to the programme.

Boys in sixth class are being taught algebra and book-keeping. They answered with intelligence questions on the substance of the reading lesson. Their answering in grammar was not up to the programme. I read a business letter for them and asked them to write from themselves a reply, and gave them twenty minutes to do so. The result was very satisfactory."

A brass band has been formed, and the boys are instructed in vocal music.

Industrial training.—The Industrial department is well managed, except that no steam power is used, and it is not creditable to the manager of the institution to have boys who might be better employed doing work which a small engine could effect; it is a waste of human energies which should not exist in a school where the boys are being trained to earn a livelihood. I must however say that the work turned

out by the inmates is most creditable and superior to that done in most other schools.

The boys are taught house carpentry, cabinet making, carriage building and painting, boot and shoemaking, tailoring, house painting and glazing, smith's work, cartmaking, baking, farming, and gardening.

They are likewise instructed in agricultural work on the farm which is about a mile distant from the school.

Staff.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan, assisted by a staff of six Christian Brothers, with paid assistants, and ten trades instructors.

Total expenditure during 1882, £3,740 2s. 3d., of which £80 6s. 7d. was expended on building, making the cost per head, £24 4s. 8d.; industrial profits, £474 1s. 8d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Sixty-six discharged, 57 doing well, and 3 doubtful, 1 convicted, 4 lost sight of, and 1 since dead.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
NEWTOWNFORBES.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 14th March, 1882.

Average number of children under order of detention in 1882,	79
Externs who attend National school on premises, 110 on roll, attended,	78

State of premises.—Besides £4,499 9s. 8d., laid out on the new buildings up to December, 1881, a further sum of £576 17s. 4d. was expended during 1882.

The new buildings embrace dormitories 220 feet by 21 feet 8 inches. School-room, 108 feet by 21 feet 8 inches, exhibition-hall 76 feet by 21 feet 8 inches.

The ground floor comprises work-room, music-room, lavatory, bath-room, and store room, kitchen, refactory, recreation-room, cloak-room &c.

The institution is now becoming very complete. It is clean and orderly, and I was much pleased with its condition when I visited.

Health and general condition.—With one exception the children were very healthy during 1882, and they show the great care and attention bestowed on them by the good sisters in charge. The exception was, of a little child who when admitted had the seeds of consumption from which she died three months after admission. Several of the girls had whooping-cough, which was prevalent in the neighbourhood, and one suffered from rheumatic fever. All recovered, and when I visited they were the picture of health. No expense or trouble is spared to have the sanitary arrangements in the school as perfect as possible.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls during 1882, was very satisfactory. The manager reports that they were obedient to the sisters, kind and tolerant to each other, and no serious fault was committed by any during 1882.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and the pupils were examined in October, 1882, as if for results, by H. M. Donovan, esq., District Inspector who reports that:—

"Reading, writing, dictation, and needlework are well taught. Arithmetic, grammar, and geography weak in third and fourth classes, but in first and fifth generally very fair. The other classes appear generally fair in the different subjects. Vocal music is taught with success, but drawing is poor."

The inspector complains that some of the children prompt each other when under examination.

The manager reports that children of superior intelligence are placed in the select school attached to the convent, where they receive a superior education. They are taught English, French, plain and fancy needle-work, drawing, painting, vocal and instrumental music, &c., &c.

The children sang the National Anthem to my satisfaction when I visited.

Industrial training.—The girls do plain and fancy needlework, and are instructed in the use of the sewing-machine. They cut out and make all the clothing they wear, are taught dressmaking, and knit all the stockings used in the establishment. A laundry is attached to the school, in which the girls wash and make up fine linen for the public; their work gives much satisfaction. The girls have charge of the dairy, they milk the cows, make butter, feed calves, care pigs and poultry; they cook and do all the housework of the establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. Fallon and 13 Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by 2 literary teachers, 3 laundresses, and 2 servants.

Total cost of school in 1882, £2,545 3s. 0d., of which £576 17s. 4d. was for building, making the average cost per head, £24 18s. 4d.; industrial profits, £126 18s. 2d.

Results, for 1879-80-81.—Thirty-four discharged; 30 are reported to be doing well, 3 have since died, and 1 has been lost sight of.

The manager reports that girls who have been discharged and are in America, Australia, and England, as well as those scattered through Ireland, correspond frequently with the sisters. A house of mercy attached to the school affords a home for the girls who are out of situations. It is a most valuable adjunct to the institution, and tends to preserve the young friendless girls from danger.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, DROGHLDA.—Certified 17th October, 1870.

Inspected 6th March, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within	
limit of rules in 1882,	92
Under age,	3
Externs who attend National School on the premises,	204

State of premises.—I found the school on my inspection very clean and well kept. No new buildings were erected since my last report, but the grounds were much improved during the year.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school in 1882, of a young boy, from tubercular meningitis, a few months after his admission. When received, he was in a very miserable condition from starvation and neglect. The Sisters state, that the wretched children who are admitted to the school, require a long time to restore them to health, and to bring their system into a proper condition.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of every boy during the year was most satisfactory. They are obedient and docile to those over them. They are truthful, and are tolerant to each other. The mark system has been as successful, as in former years, in promoting carefulness, and diligence amongst the inmates.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the Head Inspector, M. Fitzgerald, esq., examined the pupils in October, 1882. He reports:—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline excellent. General proficiency satisfactory, very few failed to pass."

The manager states that Mr. Fitzgerald at the close of the examination addressed the boys most kindly, and congratulated them on their progress and good conduct. Drawing, music, and other extra subjects are well taught in this school, and I was pleased with the proficiency exhibited by some very small boys. The National Anthem was well sung by the children.

Industrial training.—The children are taught knitting, darning, sewing, and machine work; they also help in the garden, and do house work. Fretwork continues to be worked with profit, while at the same time it trains the fingers of the children to delicate manipulation for skilled industries.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Frances Austin and a staff of seven Sisters belonging to a French order of Sisters of Charity. There are besides two matrons, a cook, a laundress, a tailor, and a gardener.

Total cost of school in 1882, £1,886 16s. 9d., making the cost per head £19 17s. 2d.; industrial profit, £18 1s. 8d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Two discharged; 1 doing well, and the other, whose committal was illegal, was discharged by the Chief Secretary, and afterwards re-committed to the school on a legal order.

DUNDALK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
Certified 12th July 1881.

Inspected 6th September, 1882.

Average number of children in year,	10
Voluntary inmates,	6
Under age,	1
Externs who attend the National School on the premises,	733

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £114 17s. was expended during 1882 on new sewerage and sanitary arrangements, which were carried out on the most improved principles. On my visit I found the building in excellent order, very clean and well kept, but the farm offices at the rear require a considerable outlay. In December, 1882, the limit in the number of inmates of the school was extended to thirty, and I anticipate that great improvements will now be made.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children during 1882, was very good, no illness of any description having appeared amongst them.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory, they are obedient, docile, respectful, kind to each other, and very industrious.

Educational state.—This school forms part of the large National School conducted by the Sisters of Mercy in Dundalk, and managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. The pupils were examined, as if for results, by the District Inspector of the Board, S. Adair, esq., who expressed himself very much pleased with their progress.

Mixed through the classes, the girls of the Industrial School have great advantages, and I anticipate very favourable results.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught plain sewing and machine

work, knitting, and patching, household work, cooking and the feeding of pigs and poultry. The more grown girls clean and wash the little ones. They also work in the garden.

A public laundry has been opened, and the work done gives great satisfaction. The curing of hams and bacon and other culinary works are taught.

Lord Claremont has kindly presented the Industrial school with a milch cow, and the Sisters have promised, that on my next visit they will have their dairy in full operation.

Staff.—Mrs. Vigne, with two Sisters of Mercy, and two paid officers conduct the industrial school.

Total costs in 1882, £384 8s. 5d., of which £114 17s. was for buildings. Industrial profit, Nil. Cost per head £26 19s.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

St. COLUMBA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WESTPORT, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 15th June, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within	
Limit of the rules in 1882,	80
Do. in excess or under six years,	6
Voluntary inmates,	5
Externs who attend the schools on the premises,	230

State of premises.—This very well managed school is satisfactory in most respects. I found it very clean and orderly on my visit, but the farm is too limited, and it is much to be regretted that more land cannot be procured to train the girls to dairy management, the keeping and milking of cows, and the most improved system of butter making. The success in the other departments of the school should be followed up by a high class agricultural training which is now impossible without sufficient land being added to the establishment. In September, 1882, His Excellency Earl Spencer, visited the institution, and expressed himself much pleased with the condition of the school and its inmates. In June of the present year, a distinguished member of the Royal Technical Commission visited the school with me, and entered the following report in the visitors' book:—

"I have had the privilege and pleasure of visiting a number of the Industrial Schools in different parts of Ireland, under the charge of Sisters of Mercy. The manner in which the children are cared for and trained in literacy knowledge, as well as in industrial attainments, appears to me to leave nothing to be desired as far as the fortunate inmates are concerned. I take my leave of the Sisters, and of Ireland, with the earnest hope that similar instruction may ere long be placed within the reach of all the population."

"Signed, W. WOODALL, M.R. for Stocks-upon-Trent."

Health and general condition.—Generally very satisfactory; no death occurred in the school during the year. The girls are the picture of health, robust, and well cared. Two girls when admitted appeared in almost a dying state; one has however since rallied, but the other seems a hopeless case. Another girl found to be physically unfit for industrial training, was discharged by order of the Chief Secretary.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The manager reports that the conduct of the children was all that could be wished. Their greatest pleasure is to acquit themselves creditably to the satisfaction of the Sisters, in their various employments.

Educational state.—This school has been lately placed in connexion

with the Commissioners of National Education, and was inspected in February, 1883, by A. J. McElwaine, esq., District Inspector of the Board, who reported that the general proficiency was satisfactory in every subject, and the pupils far in advance of the programme. Vocal and instrumental music is well taught. A special class act as monitors, who when well trained as teachers can obtain remunerative employment.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework in its different branches, and the use of the sewing-machine; they cut out and make their own clothing. The elder girls have charge of their younger companions, and are thus trained to the duties of nursery-maids. They do housework, have charge of the different apartments, which they keep in perfect order and neatness; they stain and varnish furniture and floors, and are taught to be generally useful.

The bakery of the school is entirely managed by the girls, and the bread is of excellent quality.

There is a well-appointed laundry on the premises, in which the girls wash and make up fine linen nicely for the public, and their work gives the greatest satisfaction. Those who show a taste for this branch of industry are retained in the school till they become finished laundresses.

During the present year Miss Cole gave lectures in the school on practical cookery, and the girls showed much aptitude in performing the different culinary operations explained to them.

One of the girls apprenticed to a dressmaker, is now employed as teacher in the school at a salary, and instructs the girls in the different branches of her trade, in which she is very proficient.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Paul Cullen and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1882, £1,618; cost per head £18 16s. 3d. Industrial profits, £67 4s. 9d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Forty-six discharged; one since dead, 44 doing well, and 1 lost sight of.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MONAGHAN.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 23rd January, 7th March, &c., 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within limit of rules,	67
Do. not paid for out of Treasury grant, one under 6 years,	5
Voluntary inmates,	20
Externs who attend the National school on the premises,	185

State of premises.—On all my visits during the year I found the school in a very satisfactory state of order and cleanliness, the children well cared, well trained, and taught.

The new school of cookery, fitted up for the instruction of the children, has worked well, and the teaching of this branch of industry has produced very satisfactory results. On a late visit I saw a very beautiful bride-cake, highly ornamented, which was being made by the children of the school. Their pastry is of a superior description, and their cookery is in all respects very creditable. The bake-house is also well managed, and a patent kneading-machine, on a new system, lately purchased, has been found to be a most useful help in the making of bread.

This school was visited by the Royal Commissioners on the 7th January, 1883, and they expressed their unmixed pleasure and satisfaction with all they saw. See page 53 of this report.

Health and general condition.—With one exception the health of the children during 1882 was excellent, notwithstanding that some when admitted were suffering from the effects of previous misery and destitution. It has been found that this class of children when treated under a good and nutritious diet, with suitable curative requirements, including cod liver oil, Port wine, eggs, and other medical requirements, gradually gain strength and become quite healthy. Abundant sweet milk, as taken from the cow, is given to all such children.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent tone prevails amongst the inmates of this school; they are most anxious to learn, and desirous to please the Sisters placed over them. The system of rewards for good conduct has kindled in them a strong spirit of emulation which has produced most satisfactory results. No grave offence was committed by any child in the school during 1882. They are industrious, very cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is well managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined by the District Inspector of the Board, M. Sullivan, esq., on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th June. All those examined passed creditably.

Some girls who are being trained to be teachers under the National Board are taught French, physical geography, drawing, &c. Instruction is also given in vocal and instrumental music and the theory of music (Hullah's system).

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in needlework in all its different branches. Various fancy works are also taught. The children are proficient in the use of the sewing-machine. They wash and make up fine linen nicely, and do all kinds of housework; they bake bread, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry. They are taught cookery in its different branches, including the making of soups, and of pastry, preserves, and confectionery. When imparting instruction to the children the individual capacity of each is studied, and as far as possible she is trained to take that position in life to which her physical energies and intelligence would appear to entitle her.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Finnigan, and seven Sisters of the Order of St. Louis, manage the institution. They are assisted by paid teachers.

Total cost of school in 1882, £1,908 17s. 10d., making the cost per head of the inmates £20 14s. 11d. Industrial profits, £144 16s. 4d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Forty-two discharged, 40 are known to be doing well, 1 since dead, and 1 doubtful.

COUNTY OF ROSSCOMMON.

ST. MONICA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
ROSSCOMMON.—Certified 20th November, 1869.

Inspected 8th December, 1882.

Average number of children under rules,	44
Voluntary,	17
In excess,	4
Extern pupils who attend the National School,	271

State of premises.—A sum of £100 was expended on repairs of the school building and laundry in 1882, and the manager reports that she hopes to commence during the present year some needful additions, including a more spacious class-room, an infirmary, refectory, bath-room, and dormitory with appliances. At present the school is much overcrowded, but it is remarkably well kept and much good work is done in it.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during the year, one from consumption, the other from heart disease. Both children, when admitted, showed symptoms of the disease to which they afterwards succumbed, notwithstanding that, they had the advantage of the most skilful medical treatment, and exceptional diet was provided for their use. The health of the other children was very satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—As hitherto, the conduct of the girls in 1882 was all that could be desired. They are industrious, docile, kind to each other, and evince a desire to give pleasure and satisfaction to their superiors.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the programme of the Commissioners is carefully followed. In July, 1882, the pupils were examined, as if for results, by W. Bamford, esq., District Inspector, who reports that "the general proficiency of the pupils was good, as likewise the moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline; the teacher efficient. The results earned, but not paid, £19 15s."

The amount earned by externs was £86 17s. All the pupils examined passed very creditably, and a spirit of emulation exists between the Industrial and Extern pupils, which is very beneficial to both, as each evince a laudable desire to excel.

All are taught vocal music (Hullah's system); some, intended to be teachers or nursery governesses, are also instructed in instrumental music, drawing, painting, and illuminating, French, and physical geography.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make their own clothing; and some are very expert in the use of the sewing-machine. They upholster mattresses, do fancywork in crewel, embroidery, tatting, crochet, knitting, and lacework.

The public laundry continues to secure the patronage of the gentry of the neighbourhood, and many at a distance send their linen by train often 15 or 20 miles from town to be washed in the school.

Some girls whose term of detention have expired remain in the laundry on wages to perfect themselves in the work. The girls milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry, and are employed in the garden; cooking, and the making of pastry is also taught.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage the establishment. They are assisted by a matron, a skilled laundress, and workmistress.

Total cost of school in 1882, £1,031 19s. 4d., of which £100 were for buildings; making the cost per head £14 6s. 9d.; industrial profits, £230.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Of 25 discharged, 17 are doing well, 1 since dead, 4 doubtful, 2 unknown, and 1 recommitted.

THE SUMMERHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
ATHLONE.—Certified for Boys, 5th August, 1880. Certificate withdrawn and School re-certified for Girls, 17th October, 1882.

Inspected 24th January, 17th February, 1st July, &c., 1882.

Number of inmates (girls) on 31st December, 100

State of premises.—This school, originally erected at a cost of nearly £20,000, for the purposes of a Diocesan Seminary for young men intended for the priesthood, is admirably suited for a public institution.

In August, 1880, it was certified as an industrial school for boys, but

owing to mismanagement the institution did not prove a success, and the certificate was resigned in July, 1882. It is unnecessary for me to again enter into particulars as to the causes of this failure, as the facts are already stated in my reports for 1880 and 1881.

When the Chief Secretary authorized a new certificate to issue for the training of girls under the Industrial Schools Act, the Sisters of Mercy went to considerable expense to remodel the buildings and make them suitable for the purposes of an Industrial School for girls. They erected an infirmary, bake-house and laundry; hot and cold baths were also put up. The refectory was enlarged, and such appliances as were considered necessary were provided. The sanitary arrangements are now satisfactory.

The dormitories and class-rooms are heated by open fires, and being situated in a peat district, the school is favourably circumstanced for the health and well-being of the inmates.

Health and general condition.—One girl, R. K., died in this school on the 18th November, 1882, of tubercular consumption, the result of previous misery and starvation. She had only been admitted seventeen days previously, and was then in a dying state. She received every care and attention from the Sisters, and, I was informed, nothing could have saved her.

On the 8th December following I visited the school, the thermometer then registered 10 degrees of frost, and 15° and 17° on the following days. The weather was intensely cold, and the large apartments, insufficiently heated, were exposed to drafts from the open cloister. I found many of the children covered with chilblains, others apparently suffering from cold. It appeared to me that the low physical condition of one or two of the girls might be attributable to that cause, and I urged the managers to take immediate steps for the proper heating of the building.

On the 29th December I again visited the school with Dr. McCabe, Inspector of the Local Government Board, who, at my request, kindly accompanied me. We found the large dormitories and class-rooms then well heated by open fires, the girls had been given long worsted gloves, and every arrangement had been made for their comfort. The new hospital is now in use, and no deaths or serious illness has since occurred. I look forward to a prosperous future for this institution, under the care of the good Sisters.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the girls are, as a rule, very docile, cheerful, amenable to discipline, and seem to take a delight in their work. Constant useful occupation, either mental or physical, together with a judicious system of rewards and punishments, keep up a healthy moral tone in the school.

Educational state.—The majority of the girls on admission are stated to have been almost totally uneducated, but, the manager reports that they are now making satisfactory progress. At my suggestion she consented to place the school in connexion with the Board of National Education. This, however, has not been carried out, the manager not having obtained a sufficient number of externs to justify the Commissioners to place the school on their list of National Schools. The manager states: "The place being so isolated and thinly populated, it is not likely that the numbers will increase much." The school is stated to be conducted according to the National system.

Industrial training.—The farm affords facilities for the training of girls in dairywork, milking of cows, the making of butter, the feeding of calves, fowl, &c. A large number of girls are also employed in the laundry, bakery, and in confectionery work. They are likewise instructed

in bee-keeping, for which the situation of the school is advantageously situated. Needlework and machinework are taught, and the girls make and mend all the clothes they wear. The manager reports that "they are quick and earnest in learning, and that although very few on admission knew how to sew or knit, all can now knit well and some sew neatly. They have executed some orders for the shops and for private families." They are taught upholstery, fretwork, and fancy basket-making. She adds, "Since the opening of the school the girls have helped materially in the renewing of a great part of the establishment, the painting, colouring, and ornamental stencilling of the walls."

Staff.—Mrs. M. F. O'Beirne, manager, assisted by nine Sisters of Mercy, two schoolmistresses, workmistress, machinist, laundress, bakeress, cook, and farm servant.

Total cost of boys and girls in 1882, £3,123 0s. 5d.; industrial profits, £59 15s. 9d.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

BENADA ABBEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TURBERCURRY.—Certified 26th June, 1883.

Inspected 15th March and 16th June, 1882.

Average number within limit,	50
Under six years of age,	1
Externs attending the National School,	116

State of premises.—A sum of £990 10s. was expended on the improvements of the school in 1882. A commodious dormitory and lavatory, well fitted up with every appliance, baths, a laundry, and other requirements for the suitable training of the children were provided. All the beds in dormitories have woven wire mattresses, which, although expensive, are most conducive to health and cleanliness.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory, no death or serious illness has occurred in the school since it was certified. The children are well cared, and their appearance shows the attention paid to their wants.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the programme of the Commissioners is well followed. The children when admitted were for the most part totally uneducated, and as the school is only a short time open no great progress could as yet be expected.

A number of externs attend the National school on the premises, and I was much pleased on my visit to find it highly commended by the neighbouring clergy of both denominations, whose co-religionists attend the school.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches, the use of the sewing-machine, cooking, laundrywork, dairy management, and household work are well taught. The institution is a model of cleanliness and order, and is working very satisfactorily.

Staff.—Mrs. Connolly and three Sisters of Charity manage the school, assisted by three paid teachers.

Total cost in 1882, £1,059 3s. 5d., of which £990 10s. were for building.

Results.—The school having only been certified in June, 1882, no results can yet be reported.

ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SLIGO.—Certified 22nd April, 1871.

Inspected 16th June, 1882.

Average number of children under rules,	70
In excess of limit or under 6 years,	4
Voluntary inmates,	51
Externs who attend the National Schools,	359

State of premises.—No change in the buildings during the year. I found them on my inspection in good repair, very clean, orderly, well kept.

The members of the Grand Jury of Sligo, on their annual visit, made the following report:—

"Having been appointed as Committee to visit the St. Laurence Industrial School, we this day (7th March) examined that institution, and we are altogether pleased with its order, cleanliness, and regularity. The children appear to be well cared for, well trained and taught, and nothing could exceed the contented, happy, and healthy appearance of all the one hundred and thirty-three children now in the school."

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory, no serious illness, no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that order and discipline are well maintained in this school, by a gentle yet firm system of management, as well as by moral influences. She adds that corporal punishment is seldom called into requisition, and that the good example of the senior and more sensible girls, helps very materially, in the training of the younger children.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and the pupils were examined by D. J. Roantree, esq., the District Inspector, in November, 1882, who reports that the general proficiency was very creditable. The results fees earned, but not paid, £32 7s. 6d.

The Intermediate examinations having been availed of by the managers of this school, a number of the children passed creditably, and were awarded prizes and certificates.

Industrial Training.—The children are instructed in needlework, the use of the sewing-machine, dressmaking, millinery, laundry, dairy and farmyard management. The bread made in the school bakery is of the best quality, and in the confectionery department during the year the children, under the direction of the Sisters, made several bride-cakes, which were considered superior to those purchased at a high price in the shops, both as regards quality and ornamentation.

Large profits per head are made from the industrial work in the school, and I am well satisfied with the results of the teaching.

A shop has been taken in the town of Sligo, in which the work of the children is sold, and girls trained in the school and others have thus, in it, an opportunity of earning fair remuneration for their work. This arrangement is, I am informed, recognized by the people of Sligo as a very great boon, and is encouraged by them.

Staff.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and a staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a laundress, workmistress, and other officers.

Total cost in 1882, £3,171 6s. 5d., making the cost per head £17 7s. 5d. Industrial profits, £301 17s. 5d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Of 20 discharged, 19 are doing well, and 1 since dead.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
TEMPLEMORE.—Certified 30th August, 1870.

Inspected 12th November, 1882.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1882,	60
Voluntary inmates,	4
In excess of limit,	5
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	160

State of premises.—No additions or alterations were made in the buildings of this school during the year. The woodwork was newly painted, by which, its appearance has been much improved.

On my visit I found the premises as usual, in good repair, clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No death or serious illness during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The children are obedient and respectful to the nuns, kind and tolerant of each other, and anxious to give satisfaction to those placed over them.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and the pupils were examined by F. Eardley, esq., District Inspector, in June, 1882, who reports—"The children are fairly instructed; the needlework is particularly good; writing neat. The children are cheerful and contented looking."

Vocal and instrumental music are taught, and the children sang well in harmony together on the occasion of my visit.

After a recent examination for results held by the District Inspector of the National Board for 1883, he reports—"The ordinary externs attend the National school to which the Industrial school is attached. The average attendance of externs for year was 144; the amount of results awarded for externs was £69 19s. The amount awarded, but not paid, for Industrial school pupils was £19 2s.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework are taught, as also crochet, lace, and crewel work. The girls make their own dresses, jackets, and other articles of clothing, and are taught the use of the sewing-machine. They make all the bread used in the establishment, and are taught cookery and the making of pastry. They milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry, and are trained to general household work. Special care is bestowed on whatever branch of industry a girl shows an aptitude for, or which is most likely to be useful to her in after life.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Walsh, with 4 Sisters of Mercy, assisted by 3 paid officers, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1882, £1,316 3s. 8d., making cost per head, £17 12s. 6d. Industrial profits, £118 4s.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Thirty-three discharged; 31 doing well; 1 unknown; and 1 since dead.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.—

Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 15th October, 1882.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1882,	108
Externs who attend National schools on the premises,	305

State of premises.—A sum of £30 16s. 10d. was expended during the year on the buildings of the school. When I visited I found them, as usual, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—One girl died of consumption during the year. When admitted she had the germs of the disease, which had already carried off her father, mother, sister, and other members of her family. Through the unremitting care received in the school her life was prolonged for nearly six years, but she ultimately succumbed to the malady.

All the other children enjoyed excellent health and show by their appearance the attention bestowed on their wants.

Cod liver oil is given in large quantities to all who seem delicate, or whose constitutions in any other way require it.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory; the girls are obedient, docile, and respectful to those placed over them. Their faults are few and trifling; serious punishments are never necessary. They are anxious to please, and are cheerful and happy.

Educational state.—This school is in connection with the National Board of Education and the pupils were examined by A. Purser, esq., District Inspector, who reports—

" Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, very fair; the pupils answered very well in all the classes except that arithmetic and grammar were weak and need attention in the senior classes. The amount earned, but not paid, £23 1s. 6d."

Instrumental music, drawing, and other externs are taught to girls of superior intelligence in order to fit them as governesses in private families, and as teachers under the National Board.

Vocal music, according to Hullah's system, is taught to all.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches; the use of the various sewing and knitting machines, dress and mantle making, are well taught. The girls cut out and make every article of dress they wear. They make to order gentlemen's shirts, vests, gloves, ladies' petticoats, shawls, capes, ties, &c. Some of the girls do beautiful designs in various kinds of lace, besides all sorts of crochet, crewel, macramé, ribbon, and other fancy work, including appliqués and embroidery. They upholster the mattresses and palliasses of the establishment. They also are taught housework, including polishing of furniture, and staining of floors. They milk cows, make butter, have care of a large quantity of poultry, and are taught vegetable and flower gardening. In the laundry they wash and make up fine linen for the public. The girls have shown great proficiency in cookery and confectionery. Already the making of bride and christening cakes is becoming remunerative. I saw some specimens of their work which was excellent, and the ornamentation could not be surpassed. There is no school where the subject of cookery is better taught.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Carroll and 4 Presentation Sisters, with 7 paid officers, manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1882, £1,943 3s., of which £30 16s. 10d. were for building; making cost per head £17 14s. 1d. Industrial profit, £104 8s.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Of 56 discharged, 2 have since died, and the remaining 54 are doing well.

St. LOUIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.—
Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 28th July, 12th November, 1882.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention,	45
Under 6 years,	1
Voluntary,	6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	395-6

State of premises.—I found the school on my inspection clean, orderly, and well kept. A sum of £11 11s. 6d. was laid out on repairs of the buildings in 1882, but various improvements are required, including a separate infirmary.

Health and general condition.—One girl died of consumption in 1882. When received into the school she had the seeds of the disease and died two months after her admission. No epidemic or serious disease was reported during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that an excellent spirit prevails amongst the children. They are obedient, respectful, industrious, and docile; faults trivial; no serious punishment ever necessary, and the system of marks works satisfactorily, causing considerable emulation amongst the girls.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the pupils who attend the National school were examined in October, 1882, by F. Eardley, esq., District Inspector, who reports—

"The children in this department have made satisfactory progress since last results examination. All the pupils on the rolls attended throughout the year, showing the absence of illness. Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. General proficiency and state of school satisfactory. Results earned, but not paid, £18 14s. 6d."

French, vocal and instrumental music are taught.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework as well as the use of the sewing machine are taught, and the girls work for the shops. They make shirts and dresses to order. Point, appliquéd, and different kinds of lace, and embroidery, are done by some girls. They make bread for the establishment, milk cows, rear calves, make butter, and care poultry. There is a public laundry attached to the school in which the girls wash and make up fine linen. Some girls attended lectures on cookery, given by Miss Cole, at Cashel.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Shea, corresponding manager, and three Presentation Sisters, with three paid assistants, manage this school.

Total cost in 1882, £866 12s. 11d., of which £11 11s. 6d. was for buildings. Cost per head, £16 8s. 10d. Industrial profits, £167 18s. 1d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Sixteen girls discharged; 15 are doing well, and 1 doubtful.

The manager corresponds frequently with those who have been discharged. Some in America are holding respectable situations.

TIPPERARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—
Certified 1st May, 1872.

Inspected 15th October, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1882,	64
Not paid for, or under 6 years,	6
Voluntary inmates,	10
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	406

State of premises.—I found this school on my inspection in good repair, very clean, orderly, well kept, and in all respects satisfactory in its arrangements, which are now complete.

Health and general condition.—All the inmates of the school enjoyed excellent health during the year; there was no serious illness or death; the sanitary arrangements are perfect, and the children show the great care bestowed upon them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls was very satisfactory; faults few and none of a serious character. Constant vigilance and a steady discipline was kept up during the year. The girls are industrious, energetic, and useful. They are cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This well managed school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the pupils were examined, as if for results, by A. Cowley, esq., District Inspector of the Board, in December, 1882. He reports—

"The general proficiency of this school, the moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, are excellent."

Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, needle-work, and singing are taught, for which 527 marks were awarded, but no result fees were paid in consequence of the children being Industrial school pupils.

Singing (Hullah's system) is taught to all, and instrumental music, French, and drawing to those intended for governesses or teachers.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework in its various branches, as likewise the use of the sewing-machine. They cut out and make all their own clothes and do knitting and crochet for sale. They make shirts and execute orders in needlework for shops or private families. Besides being taught all kinds of household work, they cook, wash, and bake bread for the entire establishment, milk cows, make butter, feed calves and poultry, and work on the farm and in the garden. In the public laundry attached to the school the more grown girls wash and make up fine linen. Many turn out excellent laundresses in after life.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Catherine Macnamara, with a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy and one assistant, manage this school.

The total cost of establishment in 1882 was £1,268, making cost per head £15 17s.; profit on industrial departments, £371 2s. 6d.

Results.—Thirty-three girls discharged in 1879-80-81; 31 are doing well, 1 lost sight of, and 1 doubtful.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

ST. CATHERINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
STRABANE.—Certified 30th November, 1869.

Inspected 20th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates paid for by Treasury,	100
Voluntary inmates,	7
Externs who attend the school—On rolls, 410; average attendance,	297-9

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £1,065 2s. 6d. was expended on the buildings of this school in 1882. It is now becoming perfect in all its details, and meets the warm approval of everyone in the district. The new dressing-room and lavatory have been completed. Two new dormitories have also been provided.

Health and general condition.—One girl died from consumption, and another from disease of the bowels, in 1882. The health of the other children was excellent, and I never saw a finer set of girls than I have met amongst the pupils of this school.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The manager reports that no serious fault was committed by any of the children during the year. They are very cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is examined by the District Inspector, as if for results. He writes:—

"I have not had time to examine this large school since the results examination last August, but no school in my district needs a second examination in the year 1882. There were about 350 children examined (including externs) for results last year, of whom a more than average proportion stood in the higher classes. Their answering in the ordinary subjects was excellent, especially in arithmetic, writing, and dictation, while a large number were presented in French, music, drawing, cookery, and other extra subjects with success. In fact this school was specially exempted from the operation of the rule limiting the number of extra subjects, owing to the very favourable reports made on the ability, method, and industry with which all subjects are taught. The elementary subjects not having been sacrificed as is in other schools sometimes the case, to the extra subjects."

"(Signed), W. NICOTLA,
District Inspector, National Schools."

French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music are well taught. Some of the industrial school pupils are paid monitors under the National Board, and passed most creditable examinations for the appointment.

Industrial training.—The public laundry continues to give the greatest satisfaction. The work of the girls cannot be surpassed. The whiteness of the linen washed in the school is, I am informed, due to the water for the laundry being filtered before being used, and also to the bleaching on the hill.

Needlework in its different branches is well taught. The girls make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops. They upholster mattresses and palliasses. They work fine embroidery in gold and silk.

Ten cows are on the farm, and a number of calves and poultry are reared. The girls milk cows, and make butter. They bake all the bread used in the establishment, and are instructed in cookery and confectionery. The elder girls care their younger companions; each is instructed according to her capacity in the work, by which she can earn a livelihood when she leaves the school.

Staff.—Mrs. Atkinson and 12 Sisters of Mercy, with a laundress and school teacher, form the staff of this establishment.

Total cost of the school in 1882, £3,091 16s. 4d., of which £1,065 2s. 6d. was for building. Cost per head, £18 18s. 9d. Industrial profits, £226 15s. 7d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Fifty-five discharged ; 51 doing well, 2 since dead, and 2 re-admitted to school. Many of the girls trained in this school are now in good situations.

Those who reside near the school visit it often, and a regular correspondence is kept up with others living in England, Scotland, and various parts of America. Several applications were received during the year for servants from ladies who reside in England, and know the girls from this school who are living in their neighbourhoods. One girl sends money from America to educate her brother before bringing him to that country. And another (also living in America) pays to further her sister in industrial training in this school.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.

Certified 1st March, 1873.

Inspected 13th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1882, 50
Voluntary inmates, 4

State of premises.—A sum of £187 19s. 10d. was expended during 1882, on a new laundry, play-hall, and other buildings not yet completed. I found the school on my visit in good repair, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—With one exception the health of the boys was very good. The exception is a poor boy suffering from a scrofulous affection of the knee joint, who will, it is feared, always be an invalid. No zymotic disease or serious illness occurred amongst the children during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of one who for some time gave much trouble, the conduct of the boys was extremely good. They are docile, industrious, and anxious to please.

Educational state.—The programme of the National Board is carefully followed, and the District Inspector reports, 21st June, 1882 :—

"Examined all the pupils present, 56 in number, and found their general proficiency very satisfactory, and highly creditable to their teachers, only 8 failed to qualify for promotion by passing in reading, writing, and arithmetic ; only 4 failed in grammar, and 5 in geography."

Industrial training.—The boys make their own clothes, and are expert in the use of the sewing-machine. They make bread, work in the garden and are made generally useful at household work. They stain and polish floors. Very young boys are employed at knitting, and they have made all the quilts in the dormitories.

The main object of the industries in this school is to develop the skill of hand of the boys, to instil trade ideas, and a spirit of industry. Tidiness, cleanliness, order, and the performance of social industries, also form part of the training of the boys, so that when they reach the age of ten years, and are transferred to schools for the elder boys, they may rank among the well-conducted and best trained in the establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. Devereaux and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school, assisted by a matron, servant, and laundress.

Total cost in 1882, £1,305 16s. 4d., of which £187 19s. 10d. was for building, making the cost per head £20 14s. ; industrial profits, £28 14s. 3d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—One discharged, doing well.

ST. DOMINICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WATERFORD.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 26th October, 1882.

Average number of inmates in 1882,	119
In excess of limit, or under 6 years of age,	9
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—This well-managed school has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and is gradually becoming complete in all its arrangements. On my visit I found it as usual in a creditable state of order and cleanliness.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory; no death or serious illness during the year. The strong healthy appearance and bright faces of the children are evidence of the care and attention bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The girls are kind and attentive to each other, and respectful to their teachers. Faults very few, and of a most trifling nature. The discipline of the school is maintained by a judicious system of rewards, and few punishments are needed.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are taught. The writing of the girls is very good, and shows the careful instruction they receive. They are instructed in singing, and the National Anthem and other pieces of music were well rendered by the girls when I visited. On school fêtes and holidays the girls give entertainments, recitations, and act plays in their fine apartments, at which visitors from the neighbourhood attend; on these occasions the girls are considered to display much intelligence and dramatic ability.

Industrial training.—All kinds of needlework are taught, and many of the girls are expert in the use of different kinds of sewing-machines. They cut out and make all their own clothes, and make shirts, and ladies underclothing for the shops and private families. They also knit all the stockings used in the establishment, and do various kinds of embroidery, crewelwork, &c.

The church vestments in gold and silk embroidery which I saw on my inspection were specimens of very high art, and greatly admired. I do not know any institution in the kingdom in which that species of work is brought to greater perfection, and it should be encouraged. When such work can be made in our Irish schools, it is a disgrace to the clergy that they prefer French work of inferior workmanship and at higher price than the same could be obtained here.

The elder girls work in the laundry, make all the bread used in the institution, milk cows, make excellent butter, feed pigs and poultry. They also work in the garden, and have care of the large greenhouses. They make all the soap used in the establishment, and this is an industry I would desire to see introduced into other schools. The girls also upholster mattresses, and are taught every branch of household duties.

Miss Cole, from South Kensington, gave a course of lectures in practical cookery, from which the girls have derived the greatest possible benefit. They thoroughly understand plain cookery, and have a fair knowledge of made dishes, soups, preserves, &c., and their confectionery is highly commended.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly, with a staff of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and paid assistants.

Total cost of the institution in 1882, £2,572 15s. 1d., making cost per head £19 12s. 9d. Industrial profit, £166 7s. 6d.

Results.—1879-80-81.—Of 65 discharged, 63 are reported to be doing well and 2 since dead.

Girls who have emigrated to America and other places at a distance correspond frequently with the managers, and consult them when they require advice. When a girl leaves her situation she is carefully looked after by the Sisters until another can be obtained. The results of the training in this school are very satisfactory.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

MOUNT CARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MOATE.—Certified 9th April, 1870.

Inspected 20th August, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1882, 53
Extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises—on roll, 21; in attendance, 109·6

State of Premises.—No additions or alterations were made in the buildings of this school during the year. I found the premises on my inspection clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—The manager reports that the health of the children in 1882 was good. No serious illness, no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls continues satisfactory; they are docile and obedient, anxious to improve, and industrious; faults very few and trifling. On my inspection they appeared cheerful, happy, and tolerant to each other.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the National Board of Education, and pupils were examined by E. P. Dewar, esq., District Inspector, on 28th October, 1882, who reports—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good. General proficiency very fair. Programme well observed, and principal teacher energetic and industrious."

Results fees awarded for externs, £36 18s.; for Industrial school pupils, £13 5s. 6d. (not paid).

Singing (Hullah's system is taught to all), and instrumental music, drawing, and other extras to those who show a taste and capability for higher class training, by which they could earn their bread as teachers.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and the use of the sewing-machine are taught. The girls cut out and make the dresses they wear and work for the shops. They are trained to all kinds of housework, and are employed in the laundry, in which they wash for the public. They are employed in the bakery and learn dairy and farm-yard management. They milk cows, rear calves, care pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Brien and five Sisters of Mercy, with a paid assistant, manage the school.

Cost of school in 1882, £994 4s. 1d. making the average cost of each inmate £18 15s. 2d. Industrial profits, £56 14s. 6d.

Results, 1879-80-81.—Twenty-four discharged; 21 known to be doing well, 1 since dead, and 1 doubtful.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEW ROSS.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 13th September, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1882,
(paid for), 70
Voluntary inmates, 5
Under age 1

State of Premises.—I found the school on my inspection in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in good repair

and well kept, and the farm well managed. The new kitchen, now completed, affords every convenience for the training of the children in the culinary art; other improvements have also been made. It has been for some time proposed to establish a Turkish bath in the school when funds permit.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1882; no death, serious illness or zymotic disease having occurred amongst any of the inmates during the year. Although scarlatina and measles extensively prevailed in the town of New Ross, this institution was free from the epidemic, and the cheery happy appearance of the children is the best evidence of the care taken of them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favorably of the conduct of the girls; she states they are obedient and docile, respectful to their teachers, and in every way give satisfaction.

Educational state.—The educational department of the school is not in connexion with any public body. This is much to be regretted, and I have often urged the manager to place the school under the National Board, which could be done without difficulty. The manager reports—

"A good primary education is imparted to all; reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, composition, grammar, geography, and vocal music are taught."

On my inspection I was pleased with the manner in which the girls rendered the National Anthem and other pieces of music. Their teaching on this subject is most creditable to their instructors.

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the girls in this school is well attended to. Each child receives instruction in that branch of industry which is most suitable to make her self-supporting in after life. Dressmaking is well taught. Those who are in the advanced senior class must cut out, make, and finish their own work. The girls are instructed in the use of different sewing and knitting machines. They do fancy-work, embroider, make lace, and are employed in various kinds of needle-work for the shops as well as private families. They wash and make up fine linen nicely; the bakery for the establishment is well carried on by them. They upholster and remake the mattresses used in the establishment. During the year, Miss Florence Cole, teacher trained in the South Kensington school of cookery, gave practical lessons to the children on the subject, and they profited much by her instruction. The elder girls are occasionally sent to market, in order to learn the value of money. They milk cows, make butter, and are instructed in general dairy management, including the packing up of butter for market. They care calves, pigs, and poultry. Premiums are awarded to the most attentive in the different classes to keep up the spirit of emulation which reigns in the school.

The elder girls care their younger companions, they are taught to be very tidy in their dress, and learn the duties of house servants.

Staff.—Mrs. Kate Devereux and five other Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd manage the school. They are assisted by a secular teacher, two dressmakers, and two laundresses.

Total cost of institution in 1882, £1,579 4s. 7d., making cost per head £22 4s. 10d.; industrial profits, £162 17s. 8d.

Results 1879-80-81.—Twenty-seven discharged, all of whom are doing well.

Former inmates at a distance correspond regularly with the Sisters, to whom they apply for advice and encouragement in their difficulties.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WEXFORD.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 20th November, 1882.

Average daily number under order of detention in 1882,	
paid for out of Treasury grant,	105
Ditto, voluntary inmates,	17
Externs attending National school—on roll, 67 2; attendance, 39 3	

State of premises.—In addition to £322 7s. 7d. expended in 1881, a further sum of £635 2s. 4d. was laid out in 1882, on the buildings of this school, and the improvements were well carried out. The infirmary which was erected during the year is admirably situated, with a southern aspect. It is complete in all its arrangements for the treatment of the sick, and has a well-chosen exercising ground, isolated in case an epidemic should visit the institution. Many other improvements were made during the year.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred amongst the inmates of the school in 1882, from tubercular mesenteric disease, hydrocephalus, and acute peritonitis, but the school was perfectly free from zymotic disease during the year. With the three exceptions above named, the inmates enjoyed excellent health, and show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—In one instance only, was any grave offence reported during the year. The conduct of the other children was most satisfactory. The manager reports that they are docile, orderly, industrious, and most anxious to carry out the instructions which they receive.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the pupils were examined as if for results by P. P. Macaulay, Esq., District Inspector who reports—

"Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good, general proficiency very good, and no fault to be found. Principal teacher's efficiency very good."

The manager reports that the District Inspector expressed himself much pleased with the advancement of the pupils, and the careful and judicious course of instruction they receive. Results if paid would have amounted to £16 10s. 6d. Some of the children have succeeded in filling most efficiently the situations of assistants in schools, nursery governesses, &c. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught, and the children sing the National Anthem and other music in a most creditable manner when I visit.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches and the use of sewing and knitting machines, are well taught the inmates of this school. The children cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the public. Point lace, crewel, crochet, macrame work, braiding and embroidery are also taught. Die-stamping on letter paper and envelopes with monograms and crests has been introduced into the school with success. The girls milk cows, make butter, rear pigs and poultry. The dairy arrangements in this school are very satisfactory. An experienced agriculturist when visiting the school in June entered in the visitors' book:—

"I never saw a cleaner or better-ordered dairy; the butter I tasted was excellent, and I am sure that pupils leaving this establishment are not likely to revert to the careless and unprofitable system of butter-making that I have seen too often pursued by the poorer classes in this country."

"WALTER W. CUNRIDGE, London."

During the year the inmates of this school had the advantage of lessons from Miss Cole, a teacher trained in the School of Cookery at South Kensington, and they profited much by the instruction afforded them. The result of this and the other teaching in the school is that very few girls remain in the school when of age to be placed out in situations.

There is a good laundry in the establishment in which the girls wash for the public and make up fine linen nicely.

A House of Mercy is attached to the school, in which girls temporarily out of situation are received until suitable employment presents itself.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Maguire, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, with the assistance of four paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1882 was £3,073 14s. 10d., making the cost per head £19 19s. 9d.; industrial profit, £96 19s. 6d.

Results.—Of 56 discharged in 1879-80-81, 53 are doing well, 1 lost sight of, 1 since dead, and 1 doubtful. Some of the former inmates of the school now hold good situations in England and elsewhere.

A telephone which connects the different branches of the establishment has been put up and is found most useful.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THE MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, OLDCOURT, BRAY.

Certified 4th October, 1872.

Inspected 3rd August, 1882.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1882, 44
Under six years of age, 1

State of premises.—This school continues to be held in Old-court House, placed gratuitously at the disposal of the Committee in 1872, by the Earl of Meath, pending the erection of a permanent building for the accommodation of the inmates of the Meath School. The present building is wanting in many appliances for the training of the children in farmyard and dairy management, and other industries so essential to enable them to earn their livelihood after they have left the institution. Up to the present the Committee were unable to obtain a suitable site for a new school, and they would not have been justified in expending money on a temporary establishment. That difficulty has at length been overcome, and it is with great pleasure I have now to report that the Earl of Meath, to whom the institution owes so much, has now secured a field at the Sandymount station on the Kingstown railway, which the Earl of Pembroke has kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee, as a site for the new school. I trust that in my next report for 1883, I shall be in a position to state that the new buildings for the school are being erected.

Health and general condition.—One death from small-pox was reported to have occurred amongst the inmates of this school in 1882, the disease did not spread, and with few exceptions the children were very healthy during the year. Dr. Darby, who gives his services gratuitously was constant in his attendance, and the children are remarkably well cared. Although the site of the school is healthy, the water supply is stated to be bad.

Conduct and discipline.—The unsuitable arrangement of the buildings which impeded the proper supervision of the children, made it desirable that five girls who had absconded should be sent to the Cork-street

Reformatory, where under the more strict discipline of that institution they have now become amenable to discipline and see the folly of their previous wildness. The general conduct of the other inmates of the school was satisfactory, and I was greatly pleased on a late inspection to observe the good spirit which now prevails in the institution.

Educational state.—The usual subjects of a good primary education are taught the inmates of this school. Miss Leaks, a first class teacher trained in the Model school at Newry, has been appointed in charge of the educational department of the school. Her sister Miss Matilda Leaks, also a trained teacher, is assistant, and the progress of the children is satisfactory.

The Rev. J. W. Tristram, Diocesan Inspector of the Church of Ireland Education Society, reports, April, 1882:—

"Visited and inspected in the Diocesan course—religious and secular. I am very much gratified at the result of the examination. The classes both senior and junior did exceedingly well in most subjects, especially in Scripture, repetition, and Church formularies, reading, geography, arithmetic, and dictation. In English grammar and mental arithmetic the senior class did not do so well as is usual in most schools. The marking will show that the answering was general, showing as it does conscientious teaching. There were forty-two children present, of which number twenty-five were present, being above the average. Generally, the state of education in the school is satisfactory."

"(Signed), J. W. TRISTRAM (Ck.)
"Diocesan Inspector.

"P. S.—I cannot speak too highly as to the appearance, neatness, intelligence, and general demeanour of the children, reflecting, as it does, very great credit on all concerned in the management of the institution."

On Tuesdays, Archdeacon Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Wingfield, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, and other members of the committee instruct the children in Scripture and Church formularies. Mrs. Scott teaches them music on Saturdays, and the girls assist in the choir of Christ's Church Bray, on Sundays.

Industrial training.—Plain needlework, knitting and darning are taught in the school. The use of the sewing machine is also taught. The girls wash and make up linen, but the laundry appliances are very defective: they cook and do housework.

Staff.—The members of the committee are constant in their attendance, and devote much time to the management of the institution. The Earl and Countess of Meath, Lord and Lady Brabazon, Lady Catherine Brabazon, Archdeacon and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Wingfield, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Mrs. Riall, Mrs. Lefran, Doctor and Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Gaußen, and other friends of the institution carefully look after the well-being of the inmates, and now that the site of the new school has been decided on, suitable appliances will be provided for the training of the children, and there is every reason to expect very favourable results.

Several changes have taken place in the staff of this school during the year. The Matron in charge of the school, as this Report goes to press, is Mrs. McCullagh; the schoolmistress is Miss Emily Leaks; her assistant Miss Matilda Leaks; a new assistant matron has lately been appointed, but had not joined on my last inspection. Dr. Darby, as in former years, gives his attendance gratuitously to the institution, when required.

Total cost in 1882, £1,087 9s. 6d.; cost per head, £24 3s. 3d. Industrial profit, £112 7s. 10d.

Results.—Of 16 girls discharged during 1879-80-81, 13 are reported to be doing well, 1 doubtful, and 3 lost sight of.

APPENDIX III.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Dublin Castle, 30th May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency's attention has been again called to the serious irregularities which have occurred in the administration by Magistrates of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), both with respect to the children ordered to be detained and the amounts ordered to be paid by persons on whom the responsibility of contributing to the support of children detained in Industrial Schools is imposed by law.

I am to point out that no Order for Detention can lawfully be made unless the child strictly comes within one or more of the classes defined by law, and that before making any order for Detention Magistrates ought to satisfy themselves by a careful examination of the evidence laid before them that the child is a fit object for an Industrial School.

His Excellency is advised that the following is a summary of the only grounds upon which a lawful Order of Detention can be made, namely:—

Under the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), s. 11, the child must be apparently under fourteen years of age, and must also be—

- (1.) A child found begging or receiving alms, whether doing so actually or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (2.) A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, whether actually doing so or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (3.) A child found wandering, and not having any home; or
- (4.) A child found wandering, and not having any settled place of abode; or
- (5.) A child found wandering, and not having proper guardianship; or
- (6.) A child found wandering, and not having visible means of subsistence; or
- (7.) A child found destitute, and being an orphan without any parent; or
- (8.) A child found destitute, and having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment; or
- (9.) A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.

The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, and requires that the child shall be apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magistrates or Divisional Magistrate, ought (regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case) to be dealt with under the Act.

In any of the foregoing cases the Detention Order may be made by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

In addition to the classes above specified The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vic., c. 112), s. 14, enacts that, when a woman is convicted of crime, as defined by the 20th section of that Act, and a previous conviction is proved against her, her child or children, fulfilling of all the following conditions, namely—

- (a.) Under fourteen years of age,
- (b.) And under her care and control when she is convicted of the last of such crimes,
- (c.) And who have no visible means of subsistence ; or
Are without proper guardianship—

may be sentenced to detention under The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, either by the Court before which such woman is convicted, or by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or by a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

A Detention Order on any other ground than above specified is illegal and void.

With reference to Orders for contributions towards the support of children in Industrial Schools, I am to request your attention to the provisions of The Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, secs. 29 & 30, and to inform you that cases have been brought under His Excellency's notice, in some of which Magistrates have (apparently without sufficient grounds) declined to make any Order for contribution, and in others of which the amount ordered to be contributed has (apparently) been wholly incommensurate with the requirements and circumstances of the cases and the means of the persons required by law to contribute towards the support of the children for whom they are responsible.

His Excellency directs me to remind you that the Capitation Grant made by Government for the support of children in Industrial Schools is designed *only* to supplement, and not by any means to supersede, local contributions, or to enable any person to evade the just responsibility which the law imposes. And I am to request that Magistrates will take care that in all cases which may be brought before them, and in which it shall be proved that the defendant is bound and able to contribute towards the support of any child in an Industrial School, an Order for contribution shall be made of proper and adequate amount, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

In order to facilitate the action of Magistrates, as far as practicable, His Excellency has caused a new form of Detention Order to be prepared and issued, and a copy of such form is hereunder printed.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE.

Since this Circular was issued the "Industrial Schools Acts Amendment (43 & 44 Vict.), passed the Legislature in August, 1880. It directs that children lodging, living, or residing with common or reputed women of ill-fame, or in a house resided in or frequented by women of that class, or children who frequent their company may be sent to Industrial Schools, under the eleventh section of the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 31 Vic., c. 25.

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES IN PETTY SESSIONS in reference to
 "The Irish Reformatory Schools Act, 1868" (31 & 32 Vic.,
 cap. 59).

Dublin Castle, 16th June, 1880.

GENTLEMEN.—Inasmuch as several cases have lately arisen where the Justices at Petty Sessions, purporting to act under the authority of the above Act, have imposed sentences not thereby warranted, and which have accordingly necessitated the discharge of the offender, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request your particular attention to the provisions of the twelfth section of the Act, under which the period for which offenders may in cases coming within the Act be detained in a Reformatory School cannot be less than two and must not exceed five years; and furthermore, such detention can only be directed where the sentence passed as a punishment for the offence, at the expiration of which the detention is directed, is one of imprisonment for fourteen days at the least.

The Justices should, therefore, bear in mind when dealing with cases under the Act that they cannot direct detention for a period less than two or exceeding five years, and that to warrant such detention the offender must be sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days at the least, and that if these limits are not observed the sentence is illegal, and the offender cannot under it be detained in the Reformatory.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE.

APPENDIX V.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Dublin Castle, 8th July, 1881.

GENTLEMEN.—With the view of obviating the necessity of sending to gaol children of tender years, the Chief Secretary has now certified a Probationary Industrial School at Kilmore, Fairview, county Dublin, for fifty Roman Catholic boys under twelve years of age, sentenced by magistrates under the 13th sec. of the Industrial Schools Act, 31 Vic., cap. 25.

The Kilmore School will be open exclusively for the reception of young offenders of the Roman Catholic religion, under the above section (13th) of the Industrial Schools Act. Such young offenders will, so far as the limits will admit, be received from any county in Ireland, whose Grand Jury may have previously contracted with the Managers of the school for the reception of children on committal.

The establishment of this Probationary Industrial School has become necessary, inasmuch as Managers of ordinary Industrial schools frequently object to receive into their establishments children committed under the above section, and consequently very many young boys who have never been previously convicted, and who would be eligible for an Industrial school, are now sent to gaol. To meet this difficulty it is very desirable that magistrates should avail themselves of the establishment of the Kilmore Probationary Industrial School, and that as far as possible no Roman Catholic boy under twelve years of age, sentenced under the 13th sec. of the Act, should be sent to gaol and a reformatory.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE.

APPENDIX VI.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in IRELAND, approved by the CHIEF SECRETARY, under the 23rd section of the Act 31 Victoria, cap. 25.

Number for which certified,

Accommodation is provided in this school only for children of the age of six years and upwards; and children under that age. Those respective numbers shall not be exceeded at any one time. No child under the age of six years is chargeable on the Treasury grant.

Lodging.—The children lodged in the school shall have separate beds. Every permission to lodge out a child, under the 20th section of the Act, shall forthwith be referred to the Chief Secretary through the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Clothing.—The children shall be supplied with plain useful clothing, not necessarily uniform either in material or colour.

Dietary.—The children shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a scale of dietary to be drawn up by the Manager and approved by the Inspector.

Instruction.—The scholastic instruction of the children shall be given for at least three hours daily, and shall consist of reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, and, as far as practicable, the elements of history, geography, money matters, singing, and drawing. The pupils in training ships shall be taught the elements of navigation. Religious instruction shall be given daily.

Conditions on which Children may attend National Schools.—The children may attend a National school, which is part of, or attached to, the premises certified as the industrial school, and under the same Managers, but not otherwise. In all such cases a separate return of the number of industrial school pupils must be made to the Commissioners of National Education. The children in such National schools shall be treated in all other respects as ordinary pupils.

Industrial Education.—The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for boys shall embrace, whenever practicable, farm and garden work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently carried on. Where a training school ship has been provided, practical seamanship, fishing, the curing of fish, the making of nets, &c., shall form the principal occupation of the boys in it. The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for girls shall consist of needlework, machine work, washing, ironing, cooking, and housework. Where practicable the girls shall be taught the milking of cows, dairy husbandry, and the management of pigs, poultry, and bees, as well as cottage gardening, and the culture of vegetables. In addition to the scholastic instruction provided by the 4th Rule, the children shall be employed for not less than six hours daily in industrial education.

Inspection.—The progress of the children in the literary classes of the schools, and their proficiency in industrial training, as well as that of the boys in nautical exercises who are in school ships, will be tested from time to time by examination and inspection.

A Spirit of Industry to be cherished.—The Manager shall see that the children are constantly employed, and that they are taught to consider labour as a duty, to take kindly to it, to persevere in it, and to feel a pride in their work.

Religious Exercises and Worship.—Each day shall be begun and ended with prayer. On Sundays and holidays the children shall attend public worship, at some convenient church or chapel.

Discipline.—The Manager shall be authorized to punish the children detained in the school in case of misconduct. All serious misconduct, and the punishments inflicted for it, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be laid before the Inspector when he visits. The Manager must, however, remember, that the more closely the school is modelled on a principle of judicious family government the more salutary will be its discipline, and the more effective its moral influences on the children.

Punishments.—Punishments may consist of forfeiture of rewards and privileges, reduction on quantity or quality of food, confinement in a room or lighted cell for not more than three days, and moderate personal correction. But no child shall have less than two meals daily. And any child in confinement shall be allowed not less than 1 lb. of bread, besides gruel, or milk and water, to be given in two meals in the course of the day. No other forms of grave correction to be allowed unless approved of by the Inspector.

Recreation.—The children shall be allowed at least two hours daily for recreation and exercise, and shall be occasionally taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the school, but shall be forbidden to pass the limits assigned to them without permission.

Visits of Relatives and Friends.—Parents, other relations, or intimate friends, shall be allowed to visit the children at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee or Manager. Such privilege is liable to be forfeited by misconduct or interference with the discipline of the school by the parents, relatives, or friends. The Manager is authorized to read all letters which pass to or from the children in the school, and to withhold any which are objectionable.

Children placed out on Licence or Apprenticed.—Should the Managers of a school, after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention allotted to a child, permit such child, by licence under the 21st section of the Act, to live with a trustworthy and respectable person, or apprentice the child to any trade or calling under the 22nd section, notice of such placing out on licence, or apprenticeship of the child, shall be sent, without delay, to the office of the Inspector.

Detention of Child to cease on attaining Sixteen Years.—No child ordered to be kept in the school, who has attained the age of sixteen years, shall be detained in it except with his or her own consent in writing. Under the present Treasury arrangement no child will be paid for out of the funds voted by Parliament until it has reached the age of six years, nor after it has attained the age of sixteen. A child, however, under the age of six years may be sent to the school under an order of detention signed by magistrates; but in such case the allowance for maintenance will not be made until it shall appear from the order of detention, or other trustworthy document, that the child is six years old—from that date only will it be regularly paid for.

Provision on Discharge.—On the discharge of any child from the school, at the expiration of the period of detention, or when apprenticed, he (or she) shall be provided, at the cost of the Institution, with a sufficient outfit, according to the circumstances of the discharge. Children when discharged, shall be placed, as far as practical, in some employment or service. If returned to relatives or friends, the travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the Managers.

Visitors.—The school shall be open to the inspection of visitors at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee (or Manager), and a *Visitors' Book* shall be kept.

Time Table.—The time table shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the Institution.

Journals, &c.—The Manager (or master or matron) shall keep a journal of everything important or exceptional that passes in the school. All admissions, discharges, escapes, and serious punishments, to be recorded in it. The journal is to be laid before the Inspector when he visits.

Medical Officer.—The medical officer of the school shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a note of all cases of serious illness attended by him in the school, and of the treatment prescribed.

Inquests.—In the case of the sudden or violent death of any inmate of the school, an inquest shall be held, and the circumstances of the case at once reported to the Inspector.

Returns, &c.—The Manager (or Secretary), shall keep a register of admissions and discharges, with particulars of the parentage, previous circumstances, &c., of each child admitted, and of the disposal of each child discharged, and such information as may afterwards be obtained regarding him, and shall regularly send to the office of the Inspector the returns of admission and discharge, the quarterly list of children under detention, and the quarterly accounts for their maintenance. All orders of detention shall be carefully kept amongst the records of the school.

Inspector.—All books and journals of the school shall be open to the Inspector for examination. Notice shall be given to him of the dismissal of the master or matron, if discharged, and a yearly statement of the receipt and expenditure of the school, showing all debts and liabilities, and duly vouchered by the Committee (or Manager) shall be sent to him in the January of each year.

General Regulations.—The officers and teachers of the school shall be careful to maintain discipline and order, and to attend to the instruction and training of the children, in conformity with these regulations. The children shall be required to be respectful and obedient to all those intrusted with their management and training, and to comply with the regulations of the school; any wilful neglect or refusal to obey, on the part of any child admitted under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, shall be deemed to be an offence under the 25th section.

Removal to a Reformatory.—Whenever a child is sent to a reformatory school, under the provisions of the 25th or 26th sections of the Act, the Manager shall, without delay, report the case to the Inspector, in order that action may be taken in the matter.

Child not professing Religious Persuasion of the Managers to be removed from the School.—In order to insure a strict and effectual observance of the provisions of the 14th and 15th sections of the Act, in every case in which a child shall be ordered to be detained in a school managed by persons of a different religious persuasion from that professed by the parents, or surviving parent; or (should that be unknown), by the guardian or guardians of such child; or (should that be unknown), different from that in which the child appears to have been baptized, or (that not appearing), different from that professed by the child, the managers or teachers of such school shall, upon becoming acquainted with, or having reason to believe that such is the fact, give notice in writing, without delay, to the Inspector, who will thereupon immediately take the necessary steps for the transfer of the child to a proper school pursuant to the Act.

Escapes.—The manager shall, with as little delay as possible, give information to the nearest police station, and communicate in writing to the Inspector, in Dublin, the particulars of any escape from the school, should such occur.

Approved under the 23rd section of the Industrial Schools Act.

Chief Secretary.

True Copy, JOHN LENTAIGNE, Inspector.

APPENDIX VII.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES IN TAYLOR'S IMPROVED BAR FRAME HIVES.

Mr. J. Traynor, Tinahely, expert and member of the British Beekeepers' Association, writes as follows:—

Hiving.—When a natural swarm issues, the bees will have in their stomachs sufficient honey wherewith to found a new home and enable them to live for two or three days; but after that time they should be fed on every day during which they have not been able to gather freely from natural sources. Hence syrup must be supplied them whilst comb building. When a swarm issues from a hive in alights in a bush, and when the bees have quietly collected it is fit for hiving. Hive the swarm in a straw hive as usual. Having the bar frame hive ready, we turn back the quilt, and remove four frames and the dummy from back of hive. We now carry the swarm and pour in the bees. They immediately run under the covered frames, and commence forming at the

entrance ; while we gently return the frames and dummy, restore the quilt to its correct position, and cover up the hive. When swarms alight at a distance from the bar frame hive intended to receive them they can be hived in a skep and left until evening, when the above operation can be performed with safety. Bees will not sting at swarming time.

Artificial Swarming.—Take the comb of brood and bees on which the queen is found, and place it in a hive similar to that from which it was taken, and set it (the new hive) in the place of the stock operated upon, removing the latter to a new stand. The frame of comb, with queen and bees, should be placed within one comb of front of hive, and the other frames placed in order and covered down. The old stock should also be closed, a frame of empty comb being placed in lieu of the one abstracted. Swarms for sale are made in a few minutes by shaking a sufficient number of bees from the combs into an empty hive, care being taken that the queen is with them. Or having six hives, take two combs of brood (without bees) from each of five of them, giving empty frames in their stead, and having placed them in a new hive, set it in the place of the sixth. Four things must be strictly observed on the amateur attempts artificial swarming. First, the stock must be very strong ; second, the weather must be fine ; third, there should be abundance of honey ; fourth, you must strictly observe the presence of drones. Before you perform any operation with your bees give them a few puffs of smoke, and in spring sprinkle them (if in the bar-frame hives) with sweetened water and rap gently upon their hives, and, after the space of ten minutes, the bees will be as harmless as robins. Spring—In March begin to stimulate breeding, by uncapping honey cells and spreading the brood. When you find a hive short of food, commence gentle feeding with syrup, made as follows :—Take one measure of sugar to two measures of water, boil ten minutes, and add a pinch of salt and a table spoonful of white wine vinegar. Summer—Make artificial swarms if required, place frames of sections at rear of brood nest, or in crate over brood chamber ; cage the queen during honey glut to prevent swarming. Autumn—Remove all sections, prepare honey for market, sell comb honey in 1 lb. sections, for 1s. 6d. per lb., at some of the local shows ; feed up rapidly with syrup—one measure of sugar to one measure of water, boil ten minutes, add pinch of salt and table spoonful from vinegar plant ; pack bees upon six frames. Winter—Don't disturb your bees from November till Lady Day ; prepare hives, boil up old combs and extract wax.

J. TRAYNOR, Tinahely, Expert,
and Member of the British Bee-keepers' Association.

APPENDIX VIII.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1881
44 & 45 Vic., c. 29.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS.

1. Under the above Act, Loans may be made by the Commissioners of Public Works, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to any Grand Jury, and to the Town Councils of the Boroughs of Dublin, Limerick, and Cork, for any of the following purposes, viz.:—

- (1.) For defraying or contributing towards the expenses of altering, enlarging, or rebuilding a certified Reformatory.
- (2.) Towards the establishment or building of a School intended to be a certified Reformatory.
- (3.) Towards the purchase of any land required for the use of an existing Reformatory, or for the site of any School intended to be a Reformatory School.

2. No loan is to exceed the sum of £5,000.

3. Every loan is to be repaid within a period not exceeding thirty-five years, and at the rates of interest following, viz.:—

- (a.) If repayable within a period not exceeding twenty years, 3½ per cent.
- (b.) If repayable within a period not exceeding thirty years, 3¾ per cent.
- (c.) If repayable within a period exceeding thirty, but not exceeding thirty-five years (the maximum period allowed by the Act), 4 per cent.

4. Every loan is to be paid by half-yearly instalments of principal, together with interest on the balance from time to time outstanding.

5. The approval of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of all applications for loans under this Act must be obtained.

6. Every loan made to a Grand Jury shall be secured by a presentment, and by the Board's Order charging the Reformatory lands and buildings with the amount of the loan.

Prior to making the presentment, a draft of it should be submitted to the Board's Solicitor for approval.

Every loan made to a Town Council shall be secured (in addition to the Board's Charging Order) by a mortgage of the rates, and of any landed or other property belonging to such Town Council, and also of the Reformatory lands and buildings, together with the further security of at least three solvent persons if required by the Commissioners.

7. Two months previous notice is to be given of the intention to take into consideration the making up of a contribution, and the borrowing or securing of money, by advertisement in some one or more newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county or borough, and also in the manner in which notices relating to business to be transacted by the Grand Jury or Town Council are usually given. Copies of the newspapers should accompany the Memorial.

8. In the cases of applications for loans by a Town Council, the order shall be made at a special meeting of the Council, and a copy annexed to the Memorial for the loan, together with the date of such special meeting.

9. No Loan can be made for the purpose of altering, enlarging or rebuilding a Reformatory, or for the purchase of land required for the use of an existing Reformatory, unless the Reformatory is, at the time of presenting the Memorial for loan, certified under the 4th section of 31st and 32nd Vic., c. 59, a copy of which certificate should be annexed to the Memorial.

10. Loans made under this Act have priority over all charges and incumbrances affecting the lands and premises, save and except quit rents and rent charges in lieu of tithes, and except all charges prior in date (if any) charged upon the lands and premises in favour of the Commissioners of Public Works.

11. Loans to be issued in such amounts as shall from time to time be certified by the Architect to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

12. The lands and premises comprising the Reformatory, or intended Reformatory, will become charged with the loan and interest by virtue of the Commissioners' Order, under their Common Seal, and, as an additional security, the joint and several bond of three solvent persons will be required in such cases as the Commissioners think proper, to secure the repayment of the half-yearly instalments of the loan, with interest thereon.

13. The Commissioners of Public Works may insure the buildings against damage by fire in such insurance office and to such an amount (not exceeding amount of loan) as they think fit, and the premiums shall be recoverable in the same manner as the loan and interest, as set forth in section 12 of the Act.

14. Each Memorial should state the estimated cost of the works, or of the purchase of land, and should be accompanied by the several documents therein referred to, and the title must be evidenced by the production of the deed or deeds showing that the premises are held either in fee-simple, fee-farm, lives renewable for ever, or for an unexpired term of years, sufficient to afford security for the repayment of the loan, with interest.

15. Forms of Memorial can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin; and the applicant should state whether the loan proposed is for the purpose of executing works or purchasing land.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
May, 1882.

APPENDIX IX.

EXTRACT from THIRTY-SECOND REPORT of INSPECTORS-GENERAL of PRISONS, IRELAND, for 1853, pages 15 and 16.

We give summaries of the tables, which are placed in extenso, at the end of our Annual Report, and which present a melancholy illustration of the neglect and misery, and the consequent criminality, which characterize the condition of a very large portion of our youthful population.

No. 12. For year 1853.

OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		Total Males.	Total Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Felons convicted,	9	2	632	181	591	182
Misdemeanants convicted,	17	12	834	375	821	391
Felons committed for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	5	3	481	297	486	210
Misdemeanants committed for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	1	1	305	90	308	91
Summary convictions,	161	41	2,123	821	2,967	642
Vagrants,	737	332	2,702	1,250	2,467	1,782
Workhouse offenders,	56	14	806	76	923	80
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	7	—	262	51	299	51
Twice imprisoned,	61	46	832	260	873	395
Three times imprisoned,	28	25	204	116	222	144
Four " "	4	18	175	81	179	97
Five " " and upwards,	4	10	283	139	292	149
Total,	1,100	705	10,246	3,469	11,569	4,254
Gross Total Males and Females,						15,600

An analysis of these tables supplies not only the strongest arguments for interference on the part of the State, but traces to their source the origin of most of the evils which beset the children of the humblest classes at the threshold of life.

When, for instance, upon taking the total of juveniles *sentenced* during the year, at 12,238 (Table 13), we find that no less than 5,233 are without due and complete parental care, *nearly two thousand being absolute orphans*, we cannot wonder that the aggregate of delinquency should reach so high an amount; but at the same time, when the nature of the offences is considered, we have reason to hope that watchful and constant supervision over those who, at so tender an age, are *now* exposed to the unchecked promptings of ignorance and want, would largely counteract this great and growing social difficulty; for it appears that 364 only of those sentenced have incurred the *higher* penalties; while under the terms of imprisonment, ranging from seven days to one month inclusive, 8,757, *being considerably more than three-fourths of the whole*, have been punished in our gaols, unprovided, as they are, with means of coercion, education, and reformation, applicable to the peculiar condition of such juveniles.

No. 13.—Sentences of the total number of JUVENILES committed during the year (1853).

SENTENCE.	10 years and under.		16 years and above 16.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Death,	—	—	—	—	—
For life,	—	—	—	—	—
Above fifteen years,	—	—	—	—	—
Fifteen and above ten years,	—	—	8	—	—
Ten and above seven years,	—	—	28	2	—
Seven years,	—	—	61	7	—
Two years and upwards,	—	—	14	—	—
Eighteen months,	—	—	16	1	—
Twelve months,	—	1	118	8	—
Total, :	—	1	245	18	264
Nine months,	—	—	60	17	—
Six "	—	—	237	79	—
Three "	16	2	124	171	—
Two "	18	2	583	184	—
One month,	283	149	2,126	466	—
Fourteen days,	357	294	2,136	1,057	—
Seven days,	236	126	1,130	304	—
Forty-eight hours,	48	48	262	165	—
Twenty-four hours,	16	12	194	54	—
Unlimited,	57	28	322	132	—
Other periods,	1	—	36	11	—
Total,	1,039	655	7,611	2,676	11,974
Gross Total,	1,032	650	7,856	2,694	12,286

[In order to show the condition of juveniles at that time in the Borough of the City of Dublin, the Inspectors-General added the annexed table to their Report.]

RETURNS for the year 1853, of the DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.
(See 32nd Report, Inspectors-General of Prisons, p. 17).

YEAR.	Committed for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Total.	Over Total Males and Females							
	Under 16 years of age	10 years and under 16.	Under 10 years of age.	10 years and under 16.	Under 16 years of age.	10 years and under 16.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
1849.	—	1	55	13	271	438	1,745	549	92	78	792	183	2,938	1,942	—
1850.	—	—	48	10	540	558	2,350	717	157	23	749	120	3,930	1,947	—
1851.	—	—	53	11	743	632	2,891	1,133	210	136	794	225	4,671	2,133	—
1852.	—	—	35	9	794	655	1,857	1,309	155	102	799	283	3,800	2,001	—
1853.	2	2	50	18	479	466	1,868	746	103	67	646	183	3,151	1,684	—
Total.	2	3	247	61	2,037	3,120	10,814	4,467	717	408	8,570	1,805	18,307	8,045	22,270

APPENDIX X.

I.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c., for 1882.

—	Adm.					Disch.					Born.					Died.					Spent.		Total Value		
	Adm.	Disch.	Adm.	Disch.	Adm.	Disch.	Adm.	Disch.	Spent	Spent															
	Adm.	Disch.	Adm.	Disch.	Adm.	Disch.	Adm.	Disch.	Spent	Spent															
Cards Admitted, Dec. 31, 1881.																				1,110	1,110	11	1,110	1,110	11
In School,	107	107	35	35	279	279	35	35	34	34	200	200	35	35	22	22	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	
On Leave,																									
In Prison,																									
Admitted, Persons discharged, In School, Persons required,																									
Total,	100	100	31	31	210	210	31	31	20	20	100	100	31	31	18	18	100	100	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	
Admitted in 1882,																									
Admitted by Transfer,																									
Total,	20	20	8	8	100	100	8	8	16	16	100	100	8	8	12	12	20	20	20	40	40	40	40	40	
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1882,																									
Under sentence, Dec. 31, 1882.																									
In School,	102	102	33	33	200	200	33	33	48	48	100	100	33	33	100	100	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
On Leave,																									
In Prison,																									
Admitted, Persons discharged, In School, Persons required,																									
Total,	100	100	34	34	200	200	34	34	49	49	100	100	34	34	101	101	100	100	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	100	
Average number of inmates,	96	96	32	32	194	194	32	32	48	48	97	97	32	32	97	97	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	

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2.—REPRESENTATIVE SCHOOLS.—Survey of Passports of Admission, Previous Conversions, and Dismissions for the year ending
31st December, 1882.

Name of School	Born.				Died.				Born.				Died.				Born.			
	Native	British Subjects	Other British Subjects	Aliens	Native	British Subjects	Other British Subjects	Aliens	Native	British Subjects	Other British Subjects	Aliens	Native	British Subjects	Other British Subjects	Aliens	Native	British Subjects	Other British Subjects	Aliens
	Native Subjects	British Subjects	Other British Subjects	Aliens	Native	British Subjects	Other British Subjects	Aliens												
Admission.																				
To and under 10.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
From 10 to 12.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
" 12 to 14.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
" 14 to 16.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Previous Conversions.																				
Not before Classified.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Unknown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
These three and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Moves or Dismissions.																				
To Employment or Service.																				
Retained in France.																				
Rejected.																				
Sent to Sea.																				
Released.																				
On account of Disease.																				
As Ineligible or in Penal Servitude.																				
Transferred.																				
Dismissed.																				
Admitted, previous explored.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

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4.—Barter showing Books Received and Books of Incorporation, as far as can be ascertained, of the Jervaulx Committee received during the year 1882.

	Books						Books						Books						Total Books
	Received Books																		
Books Received—																			
Baptists,	30	0	0	1	4	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Book Parson died,	1	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Pilgrim died,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Methodist,	0	0	0	0	4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Described by Parson, as Parson and is to be Parson,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
One or both Parson and Parson as described,	0	10	0	0	20	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Book Parson alive and not the United under above headings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Total,	30	0	0	0	14	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Books of Incorporation—																			
Methodist and White,	31	10	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Book, or Book and White Inter- ested,	31	10	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Book and White well,	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Superior Incorporated,	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Total,	30	10	0	0	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	

4.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of

		Boys.						Girls.		
		Malvern, Belford.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Bethel-Place, Dublin.	Plainmore King's, Co.	St. Werburgh's, Gloucester.	Clark-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinteer.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.
<i>Admission No.</i>										
1859,	.	17	12	8	12	94	19	9	—	9
1860,	.	18	93	11	—	141	13	16	—	16
1861,	.	15	51	15	—	22	16	4	—	13
1862,	.	10	20	6	—	63	22	6	—	6
1863,	.	19	20	12	—	83	23	12	—	12
1864,	.	12	17	12	—	101	18	—	—	12
1865,	.	18	28	0	—	71	16	—	—	10
1866,	.	11	39	2	—	86	12	—	—	10
1867,	.	19	57	2	—	81	12	—	—	10
1868,	.	22	68	18	—	100	16	—	—	10
1869,	.	23	58	11	—	128	4	19	8	5
1870,	.	28	49	18	—	130	6	7	12	12
1871,	.	14	45	12	156	4	8	12	—	10
1872,	.	20	49	6	123	45	3	7	14	16
1873,	.	19	51	9	50	121	1	3	11	12
1874,	.	14	50	9	60	80	7	18	16	8
1875,	.	12	40	7	74	59	6	12	7	7
1876,	.	12	63	4	40	64	2	17	11	17
1877,	.	21	63	7	53	60	6	22	12	6
1878,	.	23	61	7	72	64	7	6	5	5
1879,	.	20	56	11	68	66	1	12	5	16
1880,	.	28	59	7	81	68	5	11	10	10
1881,	.	29	57	6	63	77	6	12	8	6
1882,	.	26	61	3	74	109	6	9	5	8
	Total,	430	1,149	207	910	1,926	105	313	143	242
<i>Discharges.</i>										
To employment or service,	.	93	186	82	817	428	28	104	93	85
To friends,	.	69	451	66	172	563	45	78	33	78
Emigrated,	.	29	157	11	40	256	4	29	15	28
Sent to sea,	.	20	27	8	19	21	—	—	—	—
Enlisted,	.	20	22	32	27	116	—	—	—	—
Discharged as dismissed,	.	5	12	4	4	7	4	10	—	—
Discharged as incorrigible or sentenced to penal servitude.	.	6	9	8	—	21	1	4	—	—
Transferred,	.	8	—	—	—	8	—	33	1	8
Died,	.	6	41	5	19	85	4	5	—	4
Absconded, sentence expired,	.	17	6	3	9	12	—	1	1	3
	Total,	317	910	178	607	1,568	84	264	119	204
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1882.		318	239	34	812	858	21	49	24	38
<i>Viz.:</i>										
In school,	.	103	227	33	293	801	24	45	22	38
On licence,	.	5	12	—	16	56	—	1	1	—
In prison,	.	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, sentence unexpired,	.	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Retained in school, sentence expired.	.	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—

Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1882.

	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	Glasnevin Trig.	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		Gross Total.	—
			Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.		
<i>Admissions.</i>										
9	5	94	2	42	2	96	44	140	1859.	
12	21	153	25	62	6	178	68	246	1860.	
15	15	113	24	51	3	137	59	196	1861.	
12	12	113	28	30	3	141	32	174	1862.	
17	—	103	16	57	5	119	62	181	1863.	
16	—	118	21	43	3	130	43	185	1864.	
15	—	99	19	58	4	118	42	160	1865.	
6	—	118	18	24	9	180	27	163	1866.	
10	—	138	20	37	9	164	40	204	1867.	
10	—	177	41	45	3	218	48	266	1868.	
14	—	181	34	40	4	215	44	252	1869.	
8	—	179	41	39	6	220	45	265	1870.	
21	—	304	31	49	9	235	51	286	1871.	
18	—	217	32	55	3	249	58	307	1872.	
12	—	223	28	49	1	250	44	204	1873.	
10	—	196	29	58	7	219	63	284	1874.	
14	—	179	19	40	6	198	46	244	1875.	
10	—	172	16	55	2	188	57	245	1876.	
12	—	182	28	59	6	210	65	275	1877.	
13	—	197	31	83	7	228	40	268	1878.	
10	—	190	31	43	1	221	44	265	1879.	
16	—	208	35	47	5	243	52	205	1880.	
11	—	197	34	32	0	231	38	209	1881.	
11	—	244	84	38	9	278	41	319	1882.	
302	54	3,994	637	1,064	105	4,631	1,159	5,790	Total.	
<i>Discharges.</i>										
60	6	931	181	327	28	1,062	355	1,417	To employment or service.	
112	5	1,192	185	306	43	1,347	349	1,696	To friends.	
51	12	558	40	130	4	553	184	727	Emigrated.	
—	—	67	37	—	—	104	—	104	Sent to sea.	
—	—	165	61	—	—	220	—	226	Enlisted.	
1	—	23	11	12	4	34	16	50	Discharged as discharged.	
—	3	30	14	7	1	44	8	52	Discharged as incorrigible or sentenced to penal servitude.	
8	27	8	8	74	—	11	72	83	Transferred.	
10	—	95	13	19	4	108	23	131	Died.	
8	—	26	20	8	—	46	3	54	Absconded, sentence expired.	
240	54	3,085	400	881	84	3,575	965	4,540	Total.	
62	—	909	147	178	21	1,056	194	1,250	Under detention, 31st Dec., 1882.	
<i>Viz.:</i>										
58	—	621	135	163	21	956	184	1,140	In school.	
1	—	84	5	8	—	32	3	93	On licence.	
—	—	2	1	—	—	3	3	3	In prison.	
—	—	2	5	—	—	7	—	7	Absconded, sentence unexpired.	
3	—	—	1	7	—	1	7	8	Retained in school, sentence expired.	

* School closed 13th June, 1882.

List of Offences for which Journals Offenders were Sentenced to Imprisonment in the year 1922.

	Name	Sex	Date	Jens.		Days		Total	
				Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Larceny and Petit Theft,				15	45	15	15	15	45
in Furniture, -									
in Servants, -									
from the Posts, -									
in Dwelling-houses, -									
Attempt to Steal,									
Unlawful Possession of Goods,									
Stealing Public Goods,									
Robbery (Offences), -									
Robbery,									
House Breaking,									
Shoplifting,									
Carriage Stealing,									
Dishonesty, Shoplifting, &c.,									
Burglary,									
Burglary on the Highway,									
Attempt to break into Households,									
Arson and Wilful Burning,									
Wilful Damage and other Malicious									
Offences,									
Assault,									
Assault with intent to Commit,									
Murder,									
Murderous Conspiracy,									
Treason,									
Other Offences,									
Total,				15	45	15	15	15	45

6.—Names of Statutes passed on Journals Overdue received into Parliamentary Library in the year 1888, and by whom such Statutes were passed.

	Name		Name		Name		Name		Name		Name	
	Date Passed	Par- liament										
Statute Statutes—												
14 Days' imprisonment, .												
1 Month and above 14 Days, .												
2 Months and above 1 Month, .												
Above 3 Months,												
Total,	34	30	0	26	320	0						
Emancipation Statutes—												
1 Year,												
2 Years,												
3 Years,												
4 Years,												
Total,	30	30	0	26	320	0						
Irish Statutes—												
Foreign,												
Chancery of Queen's Bench, .												
British Colonial Police Magis- trates,												
Irish,	12	24	0	26	320	0						
Chancery of Police Justice,												
Total,	30	31	0	26	320	0						

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7.—**Extraneous Persons.**—Extraneous for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1882.

Year	1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			Total	
	Born			Conv.			Born			Conv.				
	1879	1880	1881	1879	1880	1881	1879	1880	1881	1879	1880	1881		
Born or Discharged—														
To Employment Service, Discharged to Friends, Recaptured, Sent to Prison, Recalled, Specified Discharged, Discharged as Doing Well or Convicted, not reported, Absent and not Discharged,	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Total.	47	46	29	107	107	107	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Extraneous Convicted and Convicted.														
Born Dead, Doing well, Convicted, Convicted of Crime, Unknown,	2	2	2	4	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Total.	47	46	29	107	107	107	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Per centage doing well, Recaptured,														
11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	

* Per cent by Inspection.

2. Statement from the Government of Ontario: Persons in Ireland, showing the numbers Committee of Council in 1888, who were recognized as having formerly been inmates of a Convict or Industrial School, with the School to which they respectively belonged.

Institution.	Persons.										Persons so named Persons.										Total Persons named.
	Persons named	Persons so named	Persons named	Persons so named	Persons named	Persons so named	Persons named	Persons so named	Persons named	Persons so named	Persons named										
Government Schools																					
Male.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Holycross.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clonmel.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Schools.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Orphanages.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male Orp.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female Orp.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Persons.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Female Total.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Government Schools.																					
— Holycross.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
— Clonmel.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Estimated for Persons so named in Schools in Industrial School or Industrial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This key was adopted from another. For key to Schools, see last page.

† One of the following table gives percentage of these named from a number of names, from the other table.

B.—Tables showing Deaths in Hospital-schools, and their Causes, during the year 1882.

(A.) Deaths in School.

No.	Name of Person.	Name of School.	Sex.	Date.	Admitted	Age when Admitted	Causes by which deceased.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
1	Upper,	J. S.	M.	21 June, 1878,	—	31	Scarlet,	Consumption,	24 April.
2	Do.,	Do. S.	M.	9 March, 1879,	—	36	Typhus,	Consumption,	24 June.
3	Do.,	J. G.L.	M.	19 October, 1878,	—	36	Scarlet,	Consumption,	1 June.
4	Do.,	J. H.	M.	9 May, 1878,	—	39	Scrofulous Tuber in Uterus,	Tubercular Hydrocephalus,	1 November.
5	Do.,	J. M.	M.	20 July, 1878,	—	36	Abortion from Uterus, .	Consumption,	8 November.
6	Philippines,	M. H.	M.	28 March, 1879,	—	31	Malicious Injury,	Scrofulosis,	18 November.
7	Ghent,	M. W.	M.	21 October, 1878,	—	31	Scarlet,	Brain Fever,	11 April.
8	Montague,	E. M.C.	M.	22 January, 1879,	—	9	Scarlet,	Tubercular Hydrocephalus,	7 March.
9	Do.,	M. J.	M.	27 March, 1879,	—	16	Scarlet of a Head,	Consumption,	2 July.

(B.) Deaths while on License, or after expiration of term.

10	Cebu,	A. M. A.	F.	28 November, 1877,	—	16	Scarlet,	Consumption,	8 December.
11	Do.,	M. P.	F.	18 May, 1878, .	—	19	Scarlet,	Consumption,	26 December.
12	Do.,	J. R.	F.	3 April, 1878, .	—	19	Scarlet,	Consumption,	2 September.
13	High Park,	M. R.	F.	24 October, 1877,	—	19	Scarlet of Head,	Consumption,	21 March.

H.—REVENUE STATEMENT.—Statement of Assessments of Business and Enterprises, for year 1948.

Borough	Rate per Acre	Business					Enterprises				
		Business Assessments	Payments by Central Public Sector Enterprises	Administration, Development and Supply from Municipal Incomes, Borough, etc.	Business Incomes Department	Total	Rate of Assessments and Payments, including all Business, Supply and Building and Enterprise	Building and Land	Total	Rate per Acre, not including payments on Building and Land or Building and Land in Incomes Department	
Merton	10	1,448 0 7	629 0 6	107 0 6	223 0 6	3,890 0 6	3,226 0 6	327 0 7	3,473 0 6	10 0 7	
Outer	100	3,707 0 4	1,423 0 4	50 0 4	104 0 4	5,220 0 4	4,206 0 4	5,000 0 4	7,626 0 4	10 0 7	
Richmond	10	314 0 6	245 0 6	—	141 0 6	695 0 6	387 0 6	—	427 0 6	10 0 6	
Philippines	100	4,807 0 6	1,901 0 6	100 0 6	480 0 6	7,268 0 6	4,404 0 6	398 0 7	4,809 0 6	10 0 6	
Greenwich	100	4,892 0 4	2,708 0 4	110 0 4	801 0 4	8,499 0 4	4,999 0 4	1,878 0 4	6,220 0 4	10 0 7	
Dartmouth	51	387 0 8	148 0 8	17 0 8	55 0 8	594 0 8	306 0 8	37 0 8	426 0 8	10 0 8	
High Park	48	380 0 8	209 0 8	47 0 8	64 0 8	5,000 0 8	3,000 0 8	—	5,000 0 8	10 0 8	
Bathurst	57	310 0 4	103 0 4	—	50 0 4	763 0 4	348 0 4	—	415 0 4	10 0 4	
Simcoe	49	340 0 4	206 0 4	—	100 0 4	1,046 0 4	1,007 0 4	3,200 0 4	5,260 0 4	10 0 4	
Thompson	50	391 0 0	205 0 0	—	100 0 0	1,444 0 0	1,400 0 0	—	1,400 0 0	10 0 0	
Total	1,100	15,654 0 10	7,000 0 10	301 0 10	2,104 0 10	26,855 0 10	10,000 0 10	3,000 0 10	20,000 0 10	—	

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11.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.				
	BIRMINGHAM, Malvern, —	COOK CO., St. Patrick's, Upton, —	DUBLIN, St. Rohan's, —	KING'S CO., Philipsburg, —	WATERLOO CO., St. Kevin's, Drogheda, —
	Boys, Officers, 20. 14.	Boys, Officers, 228. 25.	Boys, Officers, 35. 5.	Boys, Officers, 36. 31.	Boys, Officers, 291. 31.
RECEIPTS.					
Treasury Allowances,	1,549 8 7	8,757 0 4	534 3 2	4,307 1 10	4,483 19 1
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	128 8 10	20 17 2	—	24 16 6	218 0 0
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	659 6 2	1,422 18 8	245 17 0	1,961 0 8	2,106 1 11
Sundries,	8 14 11	—	—	102 8 6	—
Total Receipts,	2,344 15 6	5,210 2 2	780 0 2	6,591 7 6	6,005 1 0
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).	308 15 4	500 0 0	176 8 0	665 10 0	680 0 0
Rations,	132 0 0	843 4 0	24 0 0	375 0 0	600 0 0
Food of Inmates,	814 12 1	1,726 4 7	272 14 1	2,418 1 9	2,483 2 7
Clothing of Inmates,	220 7 1	470 17 11	194 5 9	724 2 10	790 15 9
Washing, Fuel, Light,	139 17 0	24 3 2	93 8 0	332 5 0	593 5 7
Repairs, Rates and Taxes,	137 9 5	150 9 4	28 3 0	467 8 1	298 1 1
Furniture and House Sundries,	120 5 2	244 6 6	45 12 7	232 16 7	191 15 10
Printing and Office Expenses,	55 0 10	167 4 8	12 5 5	104 8 9	80 5 3
Travelling and Police,	18 14 11	75 2 3	5 0 0	69 10 2	60 4 9
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	37 4 0	46 4 0	12 10 11	30 12 0	43 10 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	86 16 10	129 1 4	13 2 5	187 19 11	349 17 10
Total Ordinary Charges,	2,071 2 8	4,321 11 9	792 10 0	5,706 15 1	6,817 17 0
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises,	70 0 6	16 4 9	27 10 0	27 10 0	—
Interest,	9 19 9	170 4 6	—	261 9 1	140 8 10
Wages, Home,	74 11 2	173 16 4	17 2 8	265 3 4	211 7 6
Emigration,	—	45 17 2	—	143 4 0	81 6 6
Building and Land,	247 2 7	2,922 13 5	—	235 17 9	1,275 1 4
Total Extra Charges,	401 14 0	3,536 17 7	44 12 8	933 4 2	1,712 4 2
Total Expenditure,	2,472 16 8	7,656 9 4	837 2 8	6,639 19 3	8,230 1 2
Industrial Department.					
Profit (including stock on hand and hills),	273 14 6	394 19 10	142 7 5	450 1 4	321 15 8
Loss	—	—	—	—	—

INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the year 1882.

GIRLS.						RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
BURGH, Cork-street.	BURGH, High Park.	GALWAY CO., St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's.	MOGHERIN, Spark's Lake.		
Girls, 21. Officers, 4.	Girls, 48. Officers, 5.	Girls, 27. Officers, 4.	Girls, 48. Officers, 7.	Girls, 63. Officers, 5.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
317 15 8	800 15 6	450 7 4	643 6 4	581 4 0		Treasury Allowances.
17 6 2	12 19 8	—	—	—		Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
148 5 9	389 1 5	282 19 0	229 17 5	332 12 10		Payments from County and Borough Rates.
—	34 11 0	—	—	—		Sundries.
511 7 7	1,237 7 7	653 6 4	873 3 9	1,313 16 10		Total Receipts.
						EXPENDITURE.
122 14 0	213 0 0	50 0 0	180 0 0	120 0 0		Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
14 11 1	—	75 0 0	—	—		Rations.
175 2 0	457 12 1	278 4 9	448 16 8	715 10 0		Food of Inmates.
31 11 4	103 6 5	63 15 4	89 13 8	200 0 0		Clothing of Inmates.
50 11 4	74 12 3	49 6 2	40 18 8	118 15 0		Washing, Fuel, Light, Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
—	31 12 3	40 2 6	51 7 4	100 0 0		Furniture and House Sundries.
38 18 3	13 3 3	30 4 0	76 13 4	35 10 0		Printing and Office Expenses.
9 4 2	40 0 10	7 3 9	10 3 0	18 0 0		Travelling and Postage.
9 17 11	4 18 0	—	0 8 6	—		Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
28 2 11	14 0 0	10 6 8	20 6 9	20 0 0		Sundries, Rewards, &c.
12 8 1	50 0 0	42 2 9	46 1 0	15 0 0		
493 2 1	989 5 1	676 5 11	970 9 11	1,342 15 0		Total Ordinary Charges.
						Extra Charges.
35 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0		Rent of School Premises.
—	219 0 0	70 0 0	163 7 2	35 0 0		Interest.
26 1 8	28 10 6	28 14 6	23 8 3	40 0 0		Disposable, Home, Emigration.
—	49 0 0	10 3 6	—	15 6 0		Building and Land, &c.
27 9 8	—	—	1,103 13 11	—		
88 11 4	364 10 6	160 10 0	1,829 9 4	140 5 0		Total Extra Charges.
581 13 5	1,353 15 7	945 3 11	1,290 19 3	1,483 1 0		Total Expenditure.
						Industrial Department.
73 5 0	95 4 0	93 1 4	192 4 3	128 0 0		Profit, including stock on hand and bills.
—	—	—	—	—		Lots, da.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMISSIONS,

"Glenistar" Training School, Belfast.												
Hampson House, Belfast.												
St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.												
Middlestown, co. Armagh.												
Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	G.	Boys.
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1881:—												
In School (within number paid for under rules).	305	66	150	100	20	86	79	130	45	150	41	79
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	—	8	1	5	—	1	3	9	1	4	4	2
On Licence,	—	6	—	3	—	4	—	1	5	3	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	8
Total,	807	80	151	109	20	92	82	149	51	157	45	89
Admitted by Commitment in 1882,	73	1	20	23	1	12	13	15	6	25	7	9
" Transfer,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
" Re-committal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total,	73	1	20	23	1	12	13	15	6	25	7	11
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1882,	69	0	16	12	—	14	0	10	8	23	11	17
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1882:—												
In School (within number paid for under rules).	309	66	150	110	20	87	80	130	46	150	32	78
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	—	8	8	8	1	—	6	4	—	6	2	8
On Licence,	—	2	7	2	2	—	2	3	1	8	3	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	4
Total,	811	76	155	120	21	90	89	145	49	159	41	88
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.												
(I.) Inmates under orders of Detention and paid for by Treasury.	807	66	150	107	20	87	79	130	46	150	42	77
(II.) Inmates under Orders of Detention but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1
(III.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	—	4	3	7	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
(iv.) Voluntary Inmates (Inmates not under Orders of Detention) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	—	8	9	26	—	1	8	10	29	—	12	12
Total,	807	74	150	140	21	88	90	145	66	155	56	82
Average Number of Externs attending the School.	—	—	—	6	—	290	437	751	—	—	—	430

DISCHARGES, &c., for Year 1832.

Continued on page 149.

L

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMISSIONS,

	St. Joseph's, Valence.			Kerry House, Tralee.			Pembroke Almshouses, Tralee.			Kilkenny Male.			Kilkenny Female.			St. John's, Parsonstown.			St. George's, Limerick.			St. Vincent's, Limerick.			Limerick Male.			Our Lady of Sion, N. T. Forster.			Houses of Charity, Dingle.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.			
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1881:—																																	
In School (within number paid for under rules).	100	16	70	150	100	80	59	130	146	79	92																						
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years.	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	9	—	—	4																						
On Licence.	8	—	6	8	4	—	—	1	16	4	4																						
Absent, Sentence unexpired.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																						
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	2	2	—																						
Total,	109	17	78	162	106	80	72	157	156	87	96																						
Admitted by Commitment in 1882, .	18	5	8	25	20	18	12	35	26	10	20																						
" Transfer, .	4	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																						
" Re-committal, .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1																						
Total,	22	5	8	48	23	13	12	35	27	10	21																						
Discharged, Transferred, or died in 1882,	26	3	12	34	20	12	23	22	28	12	26																						
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1882:—																																	
In School (within number paid for under rules).	100	19	69	162	100	79	59	180	150	79	92																						
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 8 years.	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	20	—	—	8																						
On Licence.	5	—	4	12	5	1	2	17	6	6	6																						
Absent, Sentence unexpired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1																						
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—																						
Total,	105	19	74	176	109	81	61	170	155	85	104																						
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.																																	
(I.) Inmates under orders of Detention, and paid for by Treasury.	100	18	70	162	100	78	58	180	146	79	92																						
(II.) Inmates under Orders of Detention but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 8 years of age.	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	3	—	—	3																						
(III.) Inmates above the age of 8 years under Orders of Detention, but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	17	—	—	—																						
(iv.) Voluntary Inmates (Inmates not under Orders of Detention), supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	—	—	4	—	8	7	—	90	8	—	—																						
Total,	100	18	74	165	106	88	80	240	151	79	95																						
Average Number of Externs attending the School.	—	35	253	—	—	260	—	66	—	40	317																						

DISCHARGES, &c., for the Year 1882—continued.

		Dundalk.		St. Columba's, Wexford.		St. Martha's, Monaghan.		St. Modan's, Roscommon.		Summerhill, Boys, Athlone.		Summerhill, Girls, Athlone.		Brough, Tallowbury-		St. Augustine's, Trim/Meath.		St. Patrick's, Cashel.		St. Louis', Thurles.		Tipperary.		St. Catherine's, Strabane.		Cappoquin, Waterford.		St. Dominic's, Waterford.		Mount Carmel, Meath.		St. Alban's, New Ross.		St. Michael's, Wexford.		Mounth, Bray.	
Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.						
10	80	67	43	80	-	-	70	80	110	45	64	100	51	120	53	70	106	43																			
	8	4	-	9	-	-	4	9	-	-	8	-	-	17	-	-	4	10	5	11	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-							
	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	9	3	10	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
	3	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
10	93	73	45	83	-	-	81	71	116	55	70	112	51	141	63	81	120	45																			
10	10	20	11	26	104	51	18	16	15	9	14	17	12	11	4	10	27	14																			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
10	10	20	11	26	104	51	18	16	15	9	14	17	12	11	4	10	27	14																			
-	11	20	8	108	2	-	5	9	17	9	8	21	10	19	10	10	23	12																			
19	80	66	43	*	100	50	70	80	108	44	64	99	51	119	53	69	106	46																			
1	6	5	4	-	2	1	4	5	-	1	8	-	1	9	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
-	6	-	-	1	-	-	10	13	5	10	1	5	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	-	-									
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	1	-									
20	99	78	48	-	102	51	89	78	114	55	76	108	53	123	57	81	124	47																			
10	80	67	44	-	100	50	70	80	108	46	64	100	50	119	53	70	106	44																			
1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-								
-	6	4	4	-	1	-	2	5	-	-	5	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
6	5	20	17	-	-	-	51	4	-	6	10	7	4	3	-	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
17	91	92	65	-	102	51	125	60	106	52	80	107	54	181	53	70	122	45																			
515	312	185	200	-	-	110	827	-	803	305	447	291	-	-	108	-	89	-																			

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	R. Cathol.	Protestant	R. Cathol.	Protestant	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, 31st December, 1881—							
In School (within number paid for under Rules).	1,815	680	3,077	278	2,395	3,305	5,700
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 yrs. of age).	11	9	115	19	19	181	160
On Licence,	104	4	175	7	108	183	290
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	6	3	—	2	8	2	11
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	3	9	64	2	12	56	78
Total,	1,830	694	3,451	305	2,449	3,780	6,279
Admitted in 1882,	403	106	707	37	511	744	1,255
" by Transfer,	96	2	—	—	96	—	96
" by Re-committal,	4	1	8	—	5	8	13
Total,	500	111	715	37	511	752	1,253
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1882,	407	113	502	40	570	542	1,112
Under Detention, 31st December, 1882—							
In School (within number paid for under Rules).	1,821	583	3,259	281	2,404	3,520	5,924
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	10	4	151	9	14	160	154
On Licence,	148	10	210	9	158	219	377
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	3	—	1	2	3	3	0
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	—	5	63	1	5	64	69
Total,	1,832	600	3,844	300	2,584	3,846	6,880
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write,	938	37	363	9	285	403	687
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	138	57	293	24	186	317	512
Read and Write well,	17	14	21	4	31	45	66
Superior Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	409	108	707	37	511	744	1,255
Age at Admission—							
Under 6 years,	6	1	26	9	7	28	35
From 6 to 8,	106	10	238	6	116	244	360
" 8 to 10,	101	5	200	11	100	211	317
" 10 to 12,	148	58	198	9	201	177	378
" 12 to 14,	42	30	75	9	81	84	165
Total,	403	108	707	37	511	744	1,255
Particulars as to Parentage—							
Illegitimate,	8	7	18	2	15	21	38
Both Parents dead,	87	11	147	6	98	109	250
Father dead,	40	20	76	1	60	77	137
Mother	15	6	43	4	21	47	68
Parents not to be found,	36	8	67	6	44	73	117
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal,	193	80	327	10	231	343	574
Both Alive,	26	17	28	3	42	51	79
Total,	408	108	707	37	511	744	1,255
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service,	172	60	294	28	292	233	554
Returned to Friends,	143	18	111	9	160	113	273
Emigrated,	14	4	57	—	18	57	35
Sent to Sea,	—	16	—	—	16	—	16
Enlisted,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Specially discharged,	6	2	4	—	8	4	12
Committed to Reformatory,	5	2	—	6	7	5	12
Transferred,	93	28	—	—	90	—	95
Died,	17	7	30	5	24	35	59
Absentees discharged by expiration of sentence,	3	2	—	—	6	—	6
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention,	3	—	6	—	3	6	9
Total,	407	113	502	40	570	542	1,112

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and
DISCHARGES, for the Year 1882.

STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—		"Gibraltar" Training Ships, Belfast.																		
		B.	G.	R.	G.	R.	G.	R.	G.	R.	G.	R.								
Neither Read nor Write,		19	-	10	6	1	3	6	9	6	20	2	2	8	27	22	12	4	1	77
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,		45	-	10	17	-	4	7	6	-	5	4	1	5	2	18	1	4	45	
Read and Write well,		9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	11	
Superior Instruction,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, . . .		73	1	20	23	1	12	13	16	6	25	7	9	6	32	24	29	6	5 133	
AGE AT ADMISSION—																				
Under 6 years,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	
From 6 to 8, . . .		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	12	8	1	1	3	
" 8 to 10, . . .		-	-	5	22	3	1	15	12	4	16	1	1	5	9	11	10	4	43	
" 10 to 12, . . .		41	-	11	32	3	1	4	3	1	7	3	1	3	8	10	5	6	66	
" 12 to 14, . . .		32	1	3	4	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	5	8	9	2	22	
Total, . . .		73	1	20	23	1	12	13	16	6	25	7	9	6	32	24	29	6	5 133	
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																				
Illegitimate, . . .		5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	1	1	
Both Parents dead, . . .		7	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	1	49	
Father dead, . . .		17	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	4	4	
Mother . . .		6	-	29	29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	1	1	16	
Parents not to be found, . . .		8	-	29	29	7	1	2	3	2	-	4	2	1	4	1	1	5	58	
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal, . . .		17	-	29	29	7	-	4	6	10	32	11	5	6	-	15	18	17	5	
Both alive, . . .		16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	
Total, . . .		73	1	20	23	1	12	13	16	6	25	7	9	6	32	24	29	6	5 133	
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																				
To Employment or Service, . . .		29	4	11	6	-	8	4	9	8	13	7	9	1	-	18	15	8	6	94
Returned to Friends, . . .		3	-	1	3	-	2	1	1	1	5	5	1	-	-	8	10	6	-	34
Emigrated, . . .		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	1	-	
Sent to Sea, . . .		14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	
Enlisted, . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Specialty discharged, . . .		2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Committed to Reformatory, . . .		1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Transferred, . . .		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Died, . . .		5	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	9	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	
Abandoners discharged by expiration of sentence, . . .		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for Detention, . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, . . .		63	6	16	13	-	14	6	19	8	22	11	17	6	-	31	30	10	6 150	

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—	Baptistown, co. Dublin.		Goldenbridge.		Kilberry, Protestant Industrial School, co. Dublin.		St. Mary's, Labecula, Headfort, co. Meath.		Mount, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merton, co. Dublin.		Heuston-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longford.		St. Anne's, Galway.		St. M. Galway.		St. Joseph's, Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Protestant Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilmanagh Mills.		Kilmanagh Friends.			
	G.	G.	G.	G.	B.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.			
Neither Read nor Write.	10	7	5	28	11	4	13	9	2	8	3	17	6	12	7	13	4	14	3	6	12	4	3	6	12	11	11	9	9			
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	7	6	16	8	5	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Read and Write well, Superior Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total, . . .	17	5	32	15	15	20	10	24	11	8	25	18	7	17	18	5	8	25	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
AGE AT ADMISSION—																																
Under 6 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
From 6 to 8, . . .	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" 8 to 10, . . .	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" 10 to 12, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" 12 to 14, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total, . . .	17	5	32	15	15	20	10	24	11	8	25	18	7	17	18	5	8	25	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																																
Illegitimate, . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Both Parents dead, . . .	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Father dead, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mother "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Parents not to be found, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal, . . .	10	4	13	7	8	11	9	8	1	2	15	9	2	7	7	14	8	8	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Both alive, . . .	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total, . . .	17	5	32	15	15	20	10	24	11	8	25	18	7	17	18	5	8	25	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																																
To Employment or Service, . . .	14	—	—	8	6	3	8	15	2	1	6	11	1	8	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Returned to Friends, . . .	2	3	—	4	5	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	3	5	10	—	6	19	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Emigrated, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sent to Sea, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enlisted, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Speci ally discharged, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Committed to Reformatory, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Transferred, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—		
Died, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Absconded discharged by expiration of sentence, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total, . . .	17	3	2	13	14	7	4	20	8	8	12	16	6	19	26	8	1234	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

and DISCHARGES for the Year 1882—continued.

	St. John's, Portadown.	St. George's, Lisnagar.	St. Vincent's, Lisnagar.	Our Lady of Success, Knockravelagh.	House of Charity, Dunglade.	Dundalk.	St. Columba, W. Belfast.	St. Martha's, Managhan.	St. Martin's, Roscommon.	Summerhill, Athlone (Male).	Summerhill, Athlone (Female).	Bonard, Tallowcamp.	St. Laurence, D. R. G.	St. Augustine's, Tullamore.	St. Patrick's, Cavan.	St. Louis', Thurles.	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.	Cappaghlin.	St. Brigid's, W. Belfast.	Mount Carmel, Montr.	St. Aiden's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, W. Belfast.	Meath, Tull.		
9	7	6	19	9	9	20	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
6	6	6	16	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	12	35	26	10	29	10	10	10	20	11	25	104	51	13	19	16	15	9	14	17	12	11	4	10	27	14
1	—	5	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	4	13	2	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	4	10	10	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	4	8	8	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	12	85	26	10	26	10	10	10	20	11	25	104	51	13	16	15	9	14	17	12	11	4	10	27	14	
1	—	3	4	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	6	6	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1	1	5	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	8	11	19	5	5	10	6	6	6	10	5	5	5	16	50	88	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	12	85	26	10	26	10	10	10	20	11	25	104	51	13	16	15	9	14	17	12	11	4	10	27	14	
9	22	17	15	8	1	—	7	10	6	*20	—	—	—	8	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	1	4	4	8	1	—	—	—	8	—	*88	—	—	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	23	22	28	19	12	26	—	11	20	8108	2	—	5	9	17	9	8	21	10	19	10	10	23	12	12	

* The Chief Secretary not being satisfied with the provision made for the disposal of 6 of those under head 1, and 66 under head 2, refused to grant his order for their discharge. The manager then placed them out on Bearer on his own responsibility, and nothing else is said with this table respecting their Disposition Unit.

THE THEATRICAL SCHOOL.—*Imperial* among the Number of Libraries.

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participated in the 1960s and 1970s.

W.—*John Muller*.—*First* in having the *Kindergarten* of *Adelphi*.

Parlour, and Works of Piaget, from 1920 to 1933—selected.

16.—*Leviathan House.*—Discharges for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, showing the number living Well, Convalescent or Convalescent of Disease, etc., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1882.

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14.—Imperial Service.—Discharges for the years 1873, 1880, and 1881, showing the number Being Well, Convicted of Crime, etc., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1883—continued.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,	"Gibraltar" Ship, BELFAST.	Hampton House, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Milltown, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Crumlin-road, BELFAST.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	807	66	150	107
Average Number of Children under 5 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	1	-	-
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	4	8	7
Average Number of Voluntary inmates.	-	3	8	26*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	16	4	16	9
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	1	-	1
 RECEIPTS.				
Treasury Allowances, . . .	£ 3,937 7 9	£ 860 7 6	£ 1,955 2 6	£ 1,365 0 8
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	417 11 0	51 9 0	-	9 0 0
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	1,297 6 2	431 3 10	985 11 11	698 18 7
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	26 0 0	-	300 0 0
Hire of Labour,	78 19 10	9 14 10	-	-
Total Receipts,	6,429 4 9	1,378 16 2	2,940 14 5	2,972 19 1
 EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	1,459 3 8	60 5 0	857 10 0	174 0 0
Officers' Rations,	110 0 0	90 13 0	160 0 0	129 0 0
Food of Inmates,	2,306 18 11	404 14 6	1,315 1 5	1,029 8 0
Clothing of Inmates,	781 16 9	178 11 0	172 4 6	338 4 10
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	192 9 7	160 9 10	77 16 5	127 1 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	55 10 8	20 0 8	86 19 7	49 0 0
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	177 19 5	52 1 8	371 18 7	29 4 11
Pristing and Office Expenses, . . .	231 19 6	16 15 1	37 18 5	10 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	26 5 0	3 13 10	14 2 2	2 0 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	177 4 11	81 14 11	47 17 4	28 10 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	165 17 9	9 16 11	102 15 8	20 10 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	5,674 5 9	1,117 18 5	2,738 19 1	1,966 14 11
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	-	105 0 0	850 0 0	20 0 0
Interest,	-	-	81 8 11	150 0 0
Disposal, Home,	156 17 6	10 18 1	39 4 6	35 0 0
Emigration,	-	-	10 0 0	-
Building and Land,	403 8 1	-	64 3 6	600 0 0
Total Extra Charges,	620 5 7	115 18 1	404 16 11	806 0 0
Total Expenditure,	6,294 11 4	1,233 16 6	3,228 16 0	2,742 14 11
 Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills),	-	59 16 6	1 9 5	3 5 5
Loss,	-	-	-	-

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1882.

MIDDLETON, ARMAGH.	ST. JOSEPH'S, CAVAN.	ENNIS.	ST. ALEXANDER'S, CLONAKILTY.	ST. COLUMBA'S, QUEENSTOWN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
20	37	79	130	46	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	2	2	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
1	-	1	3	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	1*	8	10	20*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	4	10	5	4	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
-	1	10	1	1	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
200 14 0	1,123 4 0	989 0 6	1,694 13 3	583 16 3	Treasury Allowances.
53 5 0	170 6 9	-	-	102 10 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
50 2 5	12 6 10	233 17 5	390 10 1	130 7 3	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
-	13 10 0	20 0 0	46 10 0	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	18 9 4	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
304 2 2	1,810 7 7	1,247 17 11	2,150 2 8	821 13 6	Total Receipts.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
45 0 0	32 0 0	50 0 0	36 0 0	82 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
-	60 0 0	120 0 0	90 0 0	42 16 3	Officers' Rations.
190 10 6	696 5 7	623 10 10	1,417 13 8	320 3 9	Food of Inmates.
44 12 5	218 7 11	197 14 11	398 4 2	158 12 6	Clothing of Inmates.
38 14 6	127 13 5	283 1 0	148 9 4	60 10 8	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
6 5 0	35 3 7	52 10 9	92 7 3	48 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
53 11 0	75 19 3	12 0 0	87 9 4	8 16 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
4 5 0	17 15 3	6 5 0	65 11 0	8 1 7	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	10 0 8	-	8 4 0	1 14 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
2 10 0	11 11 11	6 5 4	46 0 0	27 2 9	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
3 17 6	18 13 1	26 17 8	31 8 9	8 8 5	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
869 6 11	1,802 10 3	1,878 5 6	2,459 19 11	718 9 1	Total Ordinary Charges.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	Extra Charges.
15 0 0	200 0 0	12 12 0	-	90 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
-	-	250 0 0	240 0 0	-	Interest.
-	52 11 7	24 0 0	72 4 2	11 17 4	Disposal, Home.
548 9 5	13 10 5	-	17 12 3	-	Emigration.
-	-	236 0 8	-	-	Building and Land.
563 9 5	271 2 0	512 12 3	829 16 5	101 17 4	Total Extra Charges.
932 16 4	1,573 12 3	1,890 17 9	2,758 9 4	820 6 5	Total Expenditure.
72 19 10	57 7 8	226 8 4	182 7 0	95 0 0	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, &c).
					Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	OUR LADY OF MERCY, KINSALE.	BERNARDINE'S HORN, GLANMORE.	MARBLE HILL, CORK.	MALLOW.	PASCAL WELL.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	150	42	77	60	31
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	2	-	*1	- 1
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	*5	-	-	*4	-
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	12	12	*12	3
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	9	6	10	6	3
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	2	2	8	4
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	1,965 7 0	553 9 9	1,005 11 0	785 3 3	-
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	-	3 10 0	277 7 0	70 0 0	800 0
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	435 0 10	226 8 11	265 11 9	119 2 6	-
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	257 13 5	20 4 7	-	6 5
Hire of Labour, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Sundries, . . .	8 14 8	88 0 0	5 11 8	-	-
Total Receipts, . . .	2,394 2 7	1,078 17 1	1,574 5 7	871 5 9	606 5
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	68 1 0	76 0 5	186 4 10	73 16 0	15 10 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	144 0 0	119 8 4	72 6 4	43 0 0	18 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	1,250 0 0	500 10 0	618 1 10	288 0 1	60 10 8
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	408 0 0	140 19 7	260 13 8	80 10 10	79 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	165 3 6	88 15 8	87 18 8	51 11 10	10 0 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	30 10 0	38 0 5	47 18 2	15 8 8	-
Furniture and House Sundries,	38 4 8	32 9 10	63 17 3	32 8 5	169 5
Printing and Office Expenses,	80 5 6	10 19 8	2 19 3	5 8 8	-
Travelling and Postage Charges,	-	5 5 6	-	-	-
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	26 10 0	5 8 8	10 8 8	6 10 0	1 10 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	12 15 0	84 0 1	4 7 5	4 0 6	1 10 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	2,123 15 8	1,061 18 0	1,400 15 11	716 8 1	356 15 8
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises, . . .	24 0 0	70 0 0	189 17 7	-	28 0 0
Interest, . . .	800 0 0	13 16 2	28 8 5	96 0 0	100 0 0
Disposal, Home, . . .	72 12 2	81 18	123 9 2	2 0 0	-
Emigration, . . .	-	-	28 3 1	8 7 7	-
Building and Land, . . .	-	-	-	112 19 10	1,455 0 0
Total Extra Charges, . . .	886 12 2	115 15 9	818 18 3	218 7 5	1,575 0 0
Total Expenditure, . . .	2,555 7 5	1,167 18 2	1,719 19 2	929 10 6	1,933 15 8
Industrial Department.					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	194 6 11	67 15 5	185 14 11	117 18 8	-
Loss	46.	--	--	--	--

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1882—continued.

St. Finbar's, Co. Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas', Cork.	Training Home Cork.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
182	166	79	75	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
—	—	5	2	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
5	—	8	3	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
15	20	11	5	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
—	—	1	2	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<hr/>				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,716 1 9	2,162 18 8	1,061 13 3	579 1 8	Treasury Allowances.
—	105 0 0	105 14 6	2 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
578 13 8	639 10 6	347 14 9	822 9 1	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
143 0 0	—	112 5 0	84 16 0	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	4 12 6	—	Hire of Labour.
—	—	6 17 11	3 7 1	Sundries.
2,387 15 5	2,907 8 9	1,606 17 11	1,846 13 5	Total Receipts.
<hr/>				
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
265 0 0	381 4 0	218 3 4	45 17 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
215 0 0	250 0 0	90 0 0	88 9 6	Officers' Rations.
1,000 3 4	1,297 11 8	709 7 1	597 3 1	Food of Inmates.
230 14 7	408 6 11	280 10 5	249 5 1	Clothing of Inmates.
242 19 1	149 14 0	144 3 5	172 11 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
20 3 4	173 12 2	52 1 8	20 10 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
188 5 10	108 16 0	74 10 8	43 15 8	Furniture and House Sundries.
50 6 8	21 9 6	20 7 2	5 8 5	Printing and Office Expenses.
5 0 0	3 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
50 12 10	55 18 6	20 0 1	12 15 2	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
19 4 8	19 10 0	21 15 5	17 0 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
2,278 9 11	2,869 12 9	1,609 8 10	1,253 1 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
<hr/>				
87 10 0	7 10 0	—	70 0 0	Extra Charges.
100 0 0	55 11 6	—	2 6 7	Rent of School Premises.
110 6 2	39 10 0	1 10 0	26 0 0	Interest.
82 18 6	6 0 0	—	—	Disposal, House.
575 0 0	251 3 9	—	296 15 4	Emigration.
965 14 8	859 15 3	1 10 0	892 1 11	Building, and Land.
8,234 4 7	8,229 8 0	1,610 18 10	1,645 8 9	Total Extra Charges.
<hr/>				
91 8 6	400 0 1	40 7 11	197 2 9	Industrial Department.
—	—	—	—	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
				Loss do.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Arana, Co. Duran.	Beestonstown, Co. Duran.	Golden Bridge, Co. Duran.	Kilmore Probationary Industrial School.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	608	134	50	29
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	1	4	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	2	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	1	39	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	29	10	5	7
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	8	4	—
 RECEIPTS.	<i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>
Treasury Allowances, . . .	9,105 3 8	1,746 10 0	651 16 0	200 19 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	2,636 11 2	337 2 6	—	—
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	4,351 2 2	602 6 5	257 13 3	73 14 8
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	4 17 6	—	—	—
Hire of Labour, . . .	*178 0 0	—	—	00 0 0
Sundries, . . .	100 7 6	20 14 11	—	—
 Total Receipts, . . .	16,376 1 7	2,706 10 10	900 0 3	394 14 2
 EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	1,614 0 0	102 0 0	78 0 0	200 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	410 0 0	130 0 0	72 10 5	45 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	6,725 18 9	1,291 0 0	508 1 10	238 0 0
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	2,003 4 7	304 9 7	98 7 11	60 0 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	660 5 7	217 8 6	56 17 10	30 0 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	140 15 1	198 2 4	14 1 3	7 0 0
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	406 13 2	161 6 2	47 16 3	—
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	500 10 9	28 3 0	0 5 0	2 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	120 7 8	22 2 1	3 0 0	2 0 0
Medical Expenses; Funerals, &c., . . .	196 0 10	45 6 11	29 16 0	5 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	207 13 8	46 0 0	—	3 0 0
 Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	12,775 10 1	2,995 10 4	913 2 6	601 0 0
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	150 0 0	67 17 6	100 0 0	30 0 0
Interest, . . .	1,232 2 5	65 0 0	50 0 0	—
Disposal, Home, . . .	353 0 0	74 0 0	15 0 0	—
Emigration, . . .	—	—	—	—
Building and Land, . . .	4,325 2 8	—	201 10 8	—
 Total Extra Charges, . . .	6,210 5 1	206 17 6	366 10 8	30 0 0
 Total Expenditure, . . .	18,985 15 2	2,802 10 10	1,279 13 3	681 0 0
 <i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	—*	213 18 8	150 19 6	32 5 6
Loss da.	—†	—	—	—

* Estimated value of Boys' work on Building.

† Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† A large quantity of the manufactured goods was destroyed by fire, so that no profit can be shown.

and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1882—continued.

Lakelands, Co. DUBLIN.	Blackrock, Co. DUBLIN.	Morrells, Co. DUBLIN.	Hoxhamsbury- street, DUBLIN.	St. Bridget's, LIMERICK.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
70	100	150	54	111	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
—	—	3	—	—	Average Number of Children under 6 years of Age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	1	5	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	36*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	6	6	4	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
8	—	0	—	10	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
911 15 8	1,298 0 0	1,955 7 6	695 10 8	1,446 9 0	Treasury Allowances.
—	203 6 11	—	26 19 0	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
352 8 4	510 5 10	795 3 10	267 2 5	549 2 6	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
—	—	—	—	—	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	50 0 0	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	3 11 10	—	0 1 6	—	Sundries.
1,263 18 7	2,016 13 7	2,800 11 4	992 19 8	1,905 11 6	Total Receipts.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
70 0 0	207 14 2	110 0 0	93 14 6	120 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
60 0 0	—	100 0 0	85 8 0	162 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
687 6 8	877 8 4	1,899 10 3	400 14 4	284 0 0	Officers' Rations.
210 0 0	811 11 10	406 5 6	233 9 8	510 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
109 3 0	90 18 10	280 7 0	161 3 8	220 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
58 4 10	93 12 10	109 10 0	75 12 11	100 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
52 17 8	58 17 5	50 0 0	55 15 1	134 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
10 14 6	22 5 10	89 15 0	8 0 2	80 0 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
10 2 10	4 15 4	—	2 19 2	12 0 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
25 4 6	2 5 0	60 3 9	20 8 10	20 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
18 10 0	84 1 10	40 10 0	28 0 7	86 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,287 4 0	1,748 6 5	3,087 1 6	1,168 2 1	2,228 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	Extra Charges.
92 10 0	—	50 0 0	82 0 0	90 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
65 8 4	98 19 2	142 10 0	—	64 0 0	Interest.
33 0 0	17 15 6	30 0 0	29 7 7	64 10 0	Disposal, Home-Emigration.
5,000 0 0	8 17 0	—	—	330 10 0	Building and Land.
268 11 7	—	—	—	—	—
5,150 18 4	889 8 8	222 10 0	61 7 7	558 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
6,468 2 4	2,137 9 8	3,809 11 6	1,229 9 8	2,786 0 0	Total Expenditure.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	Industrial Department.
114 0 10	243 12 4	290 0 0	214 10 0	160 0 0	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
—	—	—	—	—	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	CO. GALWAY.	CO. GALWAY.	ST. ANNE'S, GALWAY.	OLDHILL, GALWAY.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	50	40	77	151
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2	—	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	4	—	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	2	—	1
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	5	5	12	20
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	2	2	1	—
 RECEIPTS.				
Treasury Allowances, . . .	£ 651 16 0	£ 621 9 0	£ 1,003 9 6	£ 1,949 4 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	85 8 4	—	410 14 4
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	278 10 3	180 2 0	264 16 0	721 3 11
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	26 0 0	—	18 4 0
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	124 10 0
Total Receipts, . . .	£ 900 6 8	£ 822 19 4	£ 1,268 5 6	£ 3,229 17 0
 EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	£ 118 0 0	£ 102 10 8	£ 179 0 0	£ 829 6 7
Officers' Rations, . . .	17 6 0	80 0 0	190 0 0	226 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	400 17 0	262 16 8	628 14 7	1,316 18 9
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	153 4 6	60 0 0	140 8 4	409 8 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	97 10 0	50 12 0	147 0 0	140 11 4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	40 0 0	58 8 6	20 0 0	100 3 9
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	28 0 0	7 10 8	28 0 0	79 4 10
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	25 0 0	15 4 9	10 0 0	57 14 3
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	—	—	13 10 0	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	1 10 0	13 0 0	—	11 5 11
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	8 12 6	—	89 0 0	43 2 4
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	£ 880 0 0	£ 649 17 10	£ 1,893 12 11	£ 2,722 19 6
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	53 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	46 10 0
Interest, . . .	30 0 0	—	40 0 0	97 16 5
Disposal, Home, . . .	10 12 0	10 0 0	16 0 0	2 17 3
Emigration, . . .	9 0 0	14 15 0	2 0 0	—
Building and Land, . . .	—	—	122 16 0	647 0 8
Total Extra Charges, . . .	102 12 0	84 15 0	360 15 0	704 8 4
Total Expenditure, . . .	£ 982 12 0	£ 734 12 10	£ 1,654 7 11	£ 3,616 15 10
 Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	122 16 0	38 0 2	258 11 6	310 10 0
Loss da.	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1882—continued.

St. Joseph's Home, KILLARNEY.	St. Joseph's, TRALEY.	Kerry Home, TRALEY.	Pembroke Alms House, TRALEY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
103	100	18	70	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2*	—	—	4*	Average number of Voluntary inmates.
9	17	8	0	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
—	—	1	1	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
1,310 4 0	1,302 12 6	223 6 0	912 1 0	RECEIPTS.
—	—	—	0 0 0	Treasury Allowances.
168 14 2	268 10 11	44 2 0	89 7 8	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
20 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
—	6 0 0	—	—	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
1,583 18 2	1,577 8 5	206 8 0	1,027 8 8	Hire of Labour.
				Sundries.
				Total Receipts.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
180 0 0	310 0 0	28 0 0	57 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
59 0 0	190 0 0	—	60 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
764 4 7	888 14 1	120 5 0	660 18 11	Officers' Rations.
230 4 5	272 7 4	48 0 0	156 12 8	Food of Inmates.
114 13 8	118 3 0	34 0 0	70 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
79 11 7	56 8 7	9 0 0	60 17 10	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
66 15 9	19 1 6	5 0 0	30 14 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
14 2 4	10 6 0	1 10 0	10 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
1 0 0	20 2 3	—	—	Printing and Office Expenses.
22 10 0	50 0 0	—	29 0 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
20 11 9	23 4 4	8 0 0	9 10 8	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,502 14 1	1,557 7 1	258 15 0	1,144 14 7	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
				Total Ordinary Charges.
<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	Extra Charges.
17 12 0	—	30 0 0	—	Cost of Saseel Premises.
323 6 0	5 10 0	—	—	Interest.
21 0 0	22 9 6	—	27 5 0	Disposed, Home.
16 0 0	1 5 6	3 0 0	29 15 0	Emigration.
—	—	—	—	Building and Land.
877 18 0	20 5 0	33 0 0	57 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
1,580 12 1	1,086 12 1	286 15 0	1,211 14 7	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
106 7 7	223 0 0	10 5 6	61 1 4	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
—	—	—	—	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	KILKENNY Boys.	KILKENNY Girls.	St. John's, PARSONSTOWN.	St. George's, LIMERICK.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	162	100	78	58
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1*	3	1	-
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2*	2*	-	2
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	8	7	-
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	14	7	9	7
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	5	9	1	1
 RECEIPTS.				
Treasury Allowances,	£ 1,970 0 9	£ 1,301 6 3	£ 1,084 1 8	£ 765 17 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	4 10 0	47 10 0	-	3 0 0
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	890 11 10	455 5 4	406 7 8	276 18 0
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	-
Hire of Labour,	-	-	-	-
Sundries,	-	-	-	-
Total Receipts, . . .	2,705 2 7	1,804 1 7	1,440 8 6	1,045 10 9
 EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & Home Wages).	154 0 0	85 0 0	71 0 0	150 0 0
Officers' Rations,	255 16 0	90 0 0	84 0 0	-
Food of Inmates,	1,460 14 0	1,077 12 6	808 18 8	508 1 1
Clothing of Inmates,	349 8 2	205 5 2	158 18 6	129 10 7
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	165 0 7	194 5 8	115 9 7	73 4 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	5 0 0	98 18 11	90 14 8	26 15 6
Furniture and House Sundries,	298 5 11	68 2 2	88 1 0	82 8 9
Printing and Office Expenses,	49 9 7	25 14 5	18 0 7	8 4 8
Travelling and Police Charges,	12 8 7	8 10 0	-	-
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	90 10 0	21 16 4	24 18 10	20 9 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	101 11 0	17 16 0	33 8 10	40 15 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	2,881 19 10	1,835 18 2	1,484 5 3	1,089 4 6
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	78 5 6	17 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0
Interest,	139 19 0	235 0 0	72 0 0	127 19 0
Disposal, Home,	81 19 6	68 0 0	27 0 0	21 8 2
Emigration,	4 5 0	-	-	15 7 8
Building and Land,	2,063 3 7	-	200 0 0	-
Total Extra Charges, . . .	2,812 19 7	840 0 0	826 0 0	189 9 10
Total Expenditure, . . .	5,194 19 5	2,175 18 2	1,760 5 8	1,228 14 4
 Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	64 5 2	280 2 3	128 8 1	57 18 0
Less	65	-	-	-

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1882—continued.

St. Vincent's, Limerick.	LIMERICK Male.	Newtown- forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.	Dundalk.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
130	148	79	92	10	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
8*	—	—	8	1*	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
17*	—	—	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
30*	3	—	—	6*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
7	23	10	10	2	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
12	—	14	8	8	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
1,694 13 3	1,533 18 8	1,042 10 6	1,198 11 8	130 7 6	Treasury Allowances.
—	159 1 6	140 10 0	—	210 8 10	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
199 15 3	751 10 2	352 16 11	512 1 4	55 11 4	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
—	51 9 0	—	—	—	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	—	—	—	—	Sundries.
1,894 8 6	2,805 18 11	1,525 17 8	1,705 12 7	595 7 8	Total Receipts.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
87 0 0	408 5 0	84 0 0	108 0 0	20 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
60 0 0	280 0 0	124 0 0	172 0 0	28 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
1,140 1 0	1,459 11 5	705 17 8	820 10 6	80 17 6	Officers' Rations.
353 13 0	402 9 8	281 11 9	310 16 0	29 8 4	Food of Inmates.
289 12 0	141 5 8	103 0 0	90 10 6	23 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
145 1 2	200 8 7	86 10 9	140 0 0	18 5 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
39 9 10	194 0 9	954 14 4	103 9 8	80 5 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
8 0 0	45 8 0	84 12 1	20 7 9	2 8 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
—	22 15 8	8 16 0	19 0 0	—	Printing and Office Expenses.
9 12 3	13 11 8	24 3 4	30 2 6	0 6 3	Travelling and Police Charges.
10 0 0	14 18 10	97 10 6	12 19 8	8 2 6	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
2,146 9 8	3,222 8 10	1,786 12 11	1,822 16 9	235 11 5	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
80 0 0	28 6 9	15 0 0	14 0 0	34 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
200 0 0	385 9 7	142 14 8	50 0 0	—	Extra Charges.
126 0 0	14 10 8	23 18 6	—	—	Cost of School Premises.
—	14 0 0	—	—	—	Interest.
—	60 6 7	576 17 4	—	114 17 0	Disposal, Home.
888 0 0	517 18 5	758 10 1	64 0 0	148 17 0	Emigration.
2,832 9 8	8,740 2 3	2,545 8 0	1,886 16 9	384 8 5	Building and Land.
420 10 0	474 1 8	126 18 2	18 1 8	—	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
					Profit (including stock on hand, and little).
					Less do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Columba, WESTPORT.	St. Martha's, MONAUGHAM.	St. Monica's, ROCHESTER.	Summerhill, AVERLOWE (Boys).
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	80	67	44	—
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	1	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	6	4	4	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	5*	20	17	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	5	8	7	10
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	—	—	—
 RECEIPTS.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.
Treasury Allowances,	1,043 18 3	872 14 0	590 18 0	805 9 4
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	—	18 0 0	513 18 3
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	416 0 0	244 7 4	225 10 6	455 1 11
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	50 0 0	—
Hire of Labour, Sundries,	—	—	—	8 16 8
Total Receipts, . . .	1,459 18 8	1,117 1 4	840 0 8	1,781 6 0
 EXPENDITURE.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	30 0 0	170 0 0	180 0 0	143 15 0
Officers' Rations,	50 0 0	—	41 0 0	40 0 0
Food of Inmates,	691 5 0	920 15 0	840 0 0	561 11 2
Clothing of Inmates,	221 0 0	203 10 4	180 7 8	220 9 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	242 10 0	183 0 0	110 6 8	145 4 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	89 2 6	100 0 0	20 0 0	1,389 6 4
Furniture and House Sundries,	45 0 0	80 0 0	27 5 0	204 0 7
Printing and Office Expenses,	15 9 6	23 14 6	10 0 0	26 4 9
Travelling and Postage Charges,	—	—	8 0 0	30 6 1
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	10 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	8 14 3
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	18 0 0	55 13 4	10 0 0	77 13 8
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,862 0 0	1,750 18 2	881 19 4	12,916 5 7
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises,	—	15 0 0	40 0 0	81 10 8
Interest,	216 0 0	60 0 0	—	—
Disposal, Home,	20 0 0	52 4 8	—	124 18 7
Emigration,	20 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—
Building and Land,	—	—	100 0 0	—
Total Extra Charges,	256 0 0	162 4 8	160 0 0	206 14 10
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,618 0 0	1,908 17 10	1,081 19 4	3,123 0 5
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	67 4 9	144 1 4	230 0 0	59 15 9
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† Certificate for Boys resigned. Cost of Girls' School for three months included in above figures.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1882—continued.

Serena Abbey, TURRAGHANAGH.	St. Lawrence, SALLO.	St. Augustine's, TEMPLEMORE.	St. Francis, CASHEL.	St. Louis, THURLES.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
50	70	60	108	45	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1	2	—	—	1	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	2	5	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	51	4	—	0	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	6	4	7	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
4	—	5	5	5	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<hr/>					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
115 9 6	911 8 9	782 2 8	1,403 3 8	588 15 6	Treasury Allowances.
14 0 0	187 4 2	14 0 0	—	18 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
—	418 19 8	99 9 4	444 10 5	128 18 7	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
—	472 18 1	82 12 0	—	—	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	10 12 1	—	Hire of Labour.
—	—	—	—	—	Sandries.
129 9 6	1,090 10 8	928 4 7	1,858 15 0	725 14 1	Total Receipts.
<hr/>					
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
85 0 0	100 9 8	26 0 0	22 0	84 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
30 0 0	80 0 0	69 10 0	95 0 0	60 0 0	Officers' Rations.
800 0 0	854 19 2	449 9 1	856 15 0	307 16 10	Food of Inmates.
200 0 0	845 0 3	179 1 8	890 5 0	177 5 2	Clothing of Inmates.
40 0 0	147 16 1	154 4 7	256 7 0	66 7 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
124 4 10	53 0 0	100 5 1	90 12 0	40 19 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
208 19 8	142 3 8	16 2 7	20 10 7	22 7 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
49 18 11	30 11 8	21 6 0	86 0 0	20 0 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
—	10 15 0	6 0 0	—	6 2 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
8 0 0	56 5 9	23 11 0	83 0 0	20 7 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
—	75 10 0	18 11 11	24 0 0	10 19 0	Sandries, Rewards, &c.
1,016 8 5	1,885 11 3	1,000 8 8	1,827 0 0	615 16 11	Total Ordinary Charges.
<hr/>					
Extra Charges.					
—	190 0 0	60 0 0	20 3 2	—	Rent of School Premises.
32 10 0	95 15 2	60 0 0	—	15 0 0	Interest.
—	—	60 0 0	65 3 0	24 4 0	Disposal, Hints.
990 10 0	—	—	30 16 10	11 11 6	" Emigration.
—	—	—	—	—	Building and Land.
1,048 0 0	285 15 2	150 0 0	116 8 0	50 16 0	Total Extra Charges.
2,059 3 5	2,171 6 5	1,216 8 8	1,948 3 0	860 12 11	Total Expenditure.
<hr/>					
Industrial Department.					
—	301 17 5	118 4 0	104 8 0	167 18 1	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
—	—	—	—	—	Loss do.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	TIFFERRY.	ST. CATHERINE'S, STRABANE.	CARPOQUEEN.	ST. DOMINICK'S, WATERFORD.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	64	100	50	119
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1	—	—	8
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	5	—	—	6
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	10	7	4	3
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	7	1	8	6
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	7	15	—	9
 RECEIPTS.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	834 6 0	1,275 8 9	665 10 10	1,564 6 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	3 1 0	—	4 11 0	—
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	143 2 6	484 2 2	249 14 2	643 4 4
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	14 10 0	72 0 0	48 0 0	—
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—
 Total Receipts, . . .	 994 10 6	 1,831 10 5	 967 16 0	 2,207 10 4
 EXPENDITURE.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.	 £ s. d.
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	107 18 4	—	152 0 0	90 0 0
Officers' Bations, . . .	89 7 3	13 0 0	107 0 0	130 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	548 18 6	1,287 5 0	403 7 9	1,129 10 3
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	154 17 8	250 0 0	112 7 10	261 9 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	76 14 9	96 0 0	91 10 5	240 6 4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	26 16 10	117 3 11	29 16 5	56 9 8
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	26 8 7	127 4 7	57 14 1	158 12 6
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	16 2 2	10 0 0	10 8 11	23 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	—	—	—	2 15 5
Medical Expenses, Funeral, &c., . . .	8 0 5	84 0 0	18 2 2	18 0 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	3 10 10	5 0 4	9 7 0	19 7 1
 Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	 1,058 5 4	 1,989 18 10	 1,046 18 7	 2,814 18 1
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	30 0 0	—	6 0 0	100 0 0
Interest, . . .	161 9 7	85 0 0	53 0 0	110 0 0
Disposal, Home, . . .	23 5 1	86 0 0	11 17 11	39 2 0
Emigration, . . .	—	16 0 0	—	9 0 0
Building and Land, . . .	—	1,065 2 6	187 19 10	—
 Total Extra Charges, . . .	 214 14 8	 1,152 2 6	 258 17 9	 258 2 0
 Total Expenditure, . . .	 1,268 0 0	 3,091 16 4	 1,805 16 4	 2,572 15 1
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	271 2 6	226 15 7	28 14 8	103 7 6
Less de.	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1882—continued.

Mount Carmel, Month.	St. Aiden's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Meath, Bray.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
53	70	105	44	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
—	1	—	1	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	5*	17	—	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	9	17	4	Number of Officers (Paid), including tract instructors.
—	3	5	—	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
688 4 0	912 5 0	1,878 7 6	589 11 0	RECEIPTS.
—	2 0 0	1 0 0	58 15 0	Treasury Allowances.
242 15 3	243 5 0	488 3 5	284 16 2	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
—	59 1 3	271 15 2	—	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
6 10 4	—	—	140 0 0	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
937 9 7	1,221 12 0	2,189 8 1	1,073 2 2	Hire of Labour.
				Sundries.
				Total Receipts.
117 0 0	166 0 0	106 0 0	169 11 0	EXPENDITURE.
50 0 0	130 0 0	152 0 0	—	Ordinary Charges.
337 10 0	689 8 8	1,078 10 10	823 3 2	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
146 8 8	120 18 2	331 7 0	136 8 2	Officers' Rations.
67 6 1	87 4 3	205 15 6	127 0 11	Food of Inmates.
49 10 6	84 15 11	106 2 11	19 2 4	Clothing of Inmates.
89 10 0	85 14 6	91 2 7	126 10 7	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
15 10 0	6 6 6	17 4 0	18 11 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
—	—	8 1 2	12 16 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
14 14 0	22 0 0	58 19 10	2 19 2	Printing and Office Expenses.
16 0 0	9 0 0	50 2 1	0 12 2	Travelling and Police Charges.
853 4 1	1,301 8 0	2,901 5 11	934 10 5	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
				Sundries, Rewards, &c.
				Total Ordinary Charges.
21 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 6	140 0 0	Extra Charges.
100 0 0	198 0 0	169 13 0	—	Rent of School Premises.
4 0 0	49 18 7	57 2 1	12 19 1	Interest.
16 0 0	—	5 11 0	—	Disposal, Home.
—	—	635 2 4	—	Emigration.
141 0 0	277 16 7	873 8 11	152 19 1	Building and Land.
994 4 1	1,579 4 7	3,073 14 10	1,087 9 6	Total Extra Charges.
56 14 6	162 17 8	96 19 6	112 2 10	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	Industrial Department.
				Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
				Less da.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† Rent refunded by the Earl of Meath.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

SCHOOL.	No. of Children charged to Treasury.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	RECEIPTS.					TOTAL.
			Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Juries and Corporations.	Subscriptions, Donations, Payments from Voluntary Instructors, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments.		
"Gibraltar" Ship, Belfast,	597	597	8,067 7 0	1,907 6 2	406 10 10	—	6,423 4 1	
Hampton House, "	86	76	660 7 0	431 8 10	87 8 10	55 15 8	1,468 11 8	
Milltown, "	150	156	1,358 2 0	969 11 11	—	1 9 5	2,542 6 10	
St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.	107	114	1,365 0 0	908 18 7	300 0 0	8 0 5	2,876 4 6	
Middlestown, Co. Armagh,	20	21	260 14 0	50 2 5	58 0 0	72 16 10	487 2 0	
Carry,	87	87	1,129 4 0	12 6 10	166 10 9	37 7 8	1,878 18 6	
Ennis,	70	60	661 0 0	280 17 0	90 0 0	216 6 4	1,674 4 8	
Clonakilty,	180	148	1,694 18 0	800 10 1	94 10 4	162 7 0	2,309 0 0	
Queenstown,	43	45	528 16 0	125 7 3	102 10 0	98 0 0	916 12 0	
Kinsale,	180	160	1,358 7 0	485 6 10	8 14 8	194 6 11	2,586 0 0	
Deaconesses' Home, Glenmire.	42	56	556 0 0	226 3 11	294 8 8	67 15 5	1,141 12 8	
Boys' Home, Blackrock, Cork.	77	89	1,005 11 0	205 11 0	305 2 10	136 14 11	1,710 0 0	
Mallow,	60	60	782 6 0	119 2 0	70 0 0	117 16 9	1,053 2 0	
Passage West,	61	35	1,718 1 0	—	606 5 0	—	690 5 0	
St. Finbar's, Cork, .	362	167	1,718 1 0	628 12 8	146 0 0	61 6 0	2,672 8 11	
Greenmount,	168	160	2,142 18 0	639 10 0	165 0 0	600 0 1	3,867 8 10	
St. Nicholas,	79	92	1,881 18 0	347 14 5	629 9 11	40 7 11	1,049 8 10	
Training Home, Cork, .	72	60	979 1 0	622 9 1	63 8 1	107 2 0	1,857 16 2	
Ardske, Dublin,	696	695	9,106 3 0	4,351 2 2	2,019 10 2	—	16,370 1 7	
Booterstown, Co. Dublin,	134	137	1,740 18 0	642 6 5	357 17 0	218 16 0	2,950 16 4	
Golden Bridge,	58	54	951 16 0	257 13 0	—	180 19 6	1,000 0 0	
Kilmore,	29	29	280 19 0	73 14 0	60 0 0	62 5 6	416 10 8	
Lakelands,	70	70	911 18 0	652 5 4	—	114 0 10	1,377 10 0	
Meath, Boys, Blackrock, Co. Dublin,	160	161	1,296 2 0	510 5 10	295 18 0	243 12 4	2,960 6 11	
Marion, Co. Dublin, .	180	158	1,985 7 0	736 3 10	50 0 0	308 0 0	3,050 11 4	
Hertesbury-st., Dublin,	64	54	618 18 0	257 2 0	27 1 0	214 10 0	1,287 0 0	
Loughrea,	111	111	1,640 2 0	649 2 0	—	180 0 0	2,166 11 0	
Clifden,	50	56	651 10 0	278 10 0	—	122 16 0	1,036 2 0	
Oughterard,	40	42	521 2 0	100 2 0	111 8 6	88 0 2	840 19 0	
St. Anne's, Galway, .	77	77	1,003 2 0	284 16 0	—	256 11 0	1,516 17 0	
Salt Hill,	161	152	1,040 4 0	721 3 11	655 6 4	316 10 0	2,640 7 0	
Killarney,	186	163	1,340 4 0	100 14 2	29 0 0	108 7 7	1,337 5 0	
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	100	100	1,392 12 0	258 18 11	0 0 0	226 0 0	1,890 3 11	
Kerry Home,	18	18	212 6 0	44 2 0	—	16 5 6	276 18 6	

of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in 1882.

EXPENDITURE.					Schools.
Cost of Maintenance and Management, including Rent, Interest, and Disposal (excl. on Land and Buildings not included).	Outlay on Buildings and Land.	Total.	Cost per Head, not including Expenditure on Buildings and Land, or Rent and Lows on Industrial Departments.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8,881 3 3	465 8 1	6,294 11 4	18 10 10		* Gibraltar's Hulky, Belfast.
1,233 16 0		1,233 16 0	16 13 5		Hampton House, "
8,104 12 0	94 3 6	8,298 16 6	24 5 8		Milltown, "
2,142 14 11	600 0 0	2,742 16 11	18 18 11		St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.
584 0 11	518 0 5	632 16 4	18 5 0		Middletown, co. Armagh.
1,573 12 3	—	1,573 12 3	18 1 0		Carry.
1,664 17 6	210 0 3	1,880 17 0	18 9 11		Ennis.
6,755 9 4	—	2,755 9 4	16 0 2		Cloonderry.
829 8 5	—	829 8 5	17 13 8		Queenstown.
2,565 7 5	—	2,565 7 5	17 2 8		Kinsale.
1,167 13 2	—	1,167 13 2	20 17 0		Deaconesses' Home, Glenmire.
1,718 12 2	—	1,718 12 2	19 0 5		Boys' Home, Blackrock, Cork.
815 10 8	112 10 16	929 10 0	18 12 2		Mallow.
478 18 8	1,455 0 0	1,933 15 8	—		Passage West.
2,050 4 7	575 0 0	2,224 4 7	18 8 3		St. Finbar's, Cork.
2,678 4 3	261 0 0	3,239 3 0	17 18 10		Greenmount, "
1,610 18 10	—	1,610 18 10	17 18 2		St. Nicholas, "
1,831 5 8	203 15 4	1,040 3 0	16 17 10		Training Home, Cork.
14,860 12 8	4,825 2 8	18,685 15 2	20 10 6		Arthurs, co. Dublin.
2,882 16 10	—	2,882 16 10	20 9 2		Booterscourt, co. Dublin.
1,078 2 0	201 10 8	1,279 18 2	10 10 8		Golden Bridge, "
681 0 0	—	681 0 0	13 0 7		Kilmacore, "
1,486 2 4	8,600 0 0	9,486 6 4	26 19 8		Lakehouse, "
1,888 18 1	268 11 7	2,157 0 8	18 16 1		Meath, Boys, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
8,306 11 0	—	8,306 11 0	29 18 11		Merrian, co. Dublin.
1,920 0 8	—	1,920 0 8	12 15 4		Heylesbury-street, Dublin.
2,455 10 0	320 10 0	2,785 0 6	22 9 5		Longtree.
682 12 0	—	682 12 0	17 19 11		Clinches.
734 12 16	—	734 12 16	17 6 3		Oughterard.
1,671 19 11	193 15 0	1,864 7 11	20 8 2		St. Anne's, Galway.
2,800 15 2	647 0 8	3,510 15 10	16 17 7		Salt Hill, "
1,888 12 1	—	1,888 12 1	16 6 2		Killarney.
1,688 12 1		1,080 12 1	16 17 3		St. Joseph's, Tralee.
986 15 6		280 15 6	15 18 8		Kerry Home, "

* Not a full year in operation.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS OF

SCHOOL.	No. of Children charged to Treasury.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is Borne in Expenditure.	RECEIPTS.					
			Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Juries and Corporations.	Subscriptions, Donations, Payments from Voluntary Institutions, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments.	TOTAL.	
Pembroke Alms, Tralee,	70	70	812 1 0	80 7 6	20 0 0	61 1 4	1,066 10 0	
Kilkenny, Boys, . . .	162	162	1,570 0 0	820 11 18	4 10 0	64 5 2	2,853 7 0	
" Girls, . . .	100	100	1,591 6 3	465 5 4	47 10 0	280 2 8	3,084 0 10	
Parsonstown, . . .	75	86	1,034 1 3	400 7 3	—	123 6 1	1,386 11 7	
St. George's, Limerick, .	65	65	785 17 0	270 13 8	3 0 0	57 18 0	1,100 8 0	
St. Vincent's, . . .	135	135	1,694 13 2	100 15 0	—	425 10 0	2,220 10 0	
Limerick, Boys, . . .	146	151	1,635 18 0	751 18 2	210 16 0	474 1 0	3,370 0 0	
Newtownforbes, . . .	75	75	1,042 10 0	332 10 11	140 10 0	130 16 2	1,869 15 7	
Drogheda, . . .	92	95	1,103 11 2	612 1 4	—	18 1 0	1,728 14 0	
Dundalk, . . .	19	20	130 7 0	55 11 4	210 5 18	—	300 7 0	
Westport, . . .	80	80	1,043 18 0	410 0 0	—	67 4 0	1,037 3 0	
Monaghan, . . .	67	62	372 14 0	244 7 4	—	144 1 4	1,261 2 0	
Roscommon, . . .	44	63	560 18 0	223 18 0	63 0 0	230 0 0	1,078 0 0	
Summerhill (Boys), Athlone, .	—*	—	815 0 4	455 1 13	520 14 0	80 18 0	1,941 1 0	
Borris Abbey, Tubbercurry, .	50	51	115 0 0	—	14 0 0	—	120 0 0	
Sligo, . . .	70	125	911 6 0	418 19 8	660 2 3	601 17 5	2,262 8 1	
Templemore, . . .	80	88	752 6 3	90 0 4	48 12 0	118 4 0	1,040 8 7	
Cashel, . . .	104	105	1,463 5 0	444 18 5	16 12 1	104 8 0	1,562 8 0	
Thurles, . . .	48	52	583 15 0	123 18 7	16 0 0	167 18 1	983 12 2	
Tipperary, . . .	64	80	834 6 0	140 2 8	17 11 0	211 2 4	1,268 2 0	
Strabane, . . .	100	107	1,275 8 3	484 2 2	72 0 0	228 15 7	2,068 8 0	
Carlow, . . .	50	54	801 10 10	240 14 2	52 11 0	28 14 0	1,008 10 0	
Waterford, . . .	110	131	1,684 6 0	643 4 4	—	166 7 6	2,078 17 10	
Moate, . . .	56	56	655 4 0	242 16 3	8 10 4	56 14 0	904 4 1	
New Ross, . . .	70	71	612 5 0	248 5 0	81 1 0	163 17 0	1,064 8 0	
Wexford, . . .	105	122	1,576 7 0	488 3 5	272 15 2	98 19 0	2,238 8 7	
Bray, . . .	41	45	550 11 0	234 10 9	398 15 0	113 9 10	1,188 8 0	
Total, . . .	—	—	74,897 12 11	28,702 18 8	8,10854 8 3	8,902 8 1	120,177 8 11	

* Certificate for Boys resigned. Cost of Girls School for 3 months included in above.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE in 1882—continued.

EXPENDITURE.					SCHOOL.
Cost of Maintenance and Management, including Rent, Interest, and Dues paid (outlay on Land and Buildings not included).	Outlay on Buildings and Land.	TOTAL.	Cost per Head, not including Expenditure on Buildings and Land, or Profit and Loss on Industrial Departments.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1,911 14 7	—	1,911 14 7	17 5 2	Pembroke Arms, Tralee.	
3,131 8 10	2,663 8 7	5,194 12 6	19 5 7	Kilkenny, Boys.	
2,173 18 2	—	2,173 18 2	20 10 6	= Girls.	
1,860 5 3	200 0 0	1,760 5 3	16 2 10	Panmurestown.	
1,223 14 4	—	1,223 14 4	20 5 7	St. George's, Limerick.	
2,532 0 3	—	2,532 0 3	19 9 7	St. Vincent's, "	
3,608 10 6	50 0 7	3,750 2 3	21 4 6	Limerick, Boys.	
1,206 5 5	570 17 4	2,146 2 0	24 18 4	Newtownforbes.	
1,888 10 0	—	1,888 10 0	16 17 2	Drogheda.	
239 11 5	134 17 0	354 8 5	20 19 0	Dundalk.	
1,015 0 0	—	1,015 0 0	18 16 3	Westport.	
1,918 17 10	—	1,918 17 10	20 14 11	Monaghan.	
531 19 4	100 0 0	1,831 19 4	14 5 9	Roscommon.	
3,123 0 5	—	3,123 0 5	—	Summerhill (Boys), Athlone.	
3,068 19 5	600 10 0	3,668 2 5	—	Benard's Abbey, Tubbercurry.	
2,171 6 3	—	2,171 6 3	17 7 5	Sligo.	
1,218 5 3	—	1,218 5 3	17 12 6	Templemore.	
1,012 0 3	56 10 10	1,048 3 0	17 14 1	Cashel.	
555 1 5	11 11 5	566 12 11	16 6 10	Thurles.	
1,288 0 0	—	1,288 0 0	15 17 0	Tipperary.	
2,606 13 10	1,865 2 6	3,591 18 4	18 18 9	Strabane.	
1,117 18 5	157 10 10	3,255 16 4	16 14 0	Cappoquin.	
2,572 18 1	—	2,572 18 1	19 19 9	Waterford.	
934 4 1	—	694 4 1	18 18 2	Moate.	
1,573 4 7	—	1,573 4 7	22 4 10	New Ross.	
2,458 12 6	435 2 4	3,273 14 10	18 18 2	Wexford.	
1,057 6 5	—	1,057 6 5	24 3 3	Drum.	
122,881 14 11	91,641 18 3	143,523 18 2	—	Total.	

† Not a full year in operation.

14.—Names of Tenement School Children who have been committed to Reformatories for Abounding, Branch of Rules, &c., since the passing of the Act.

Year.	Age at time of removal.	Number of males and non-servants.	Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Character and circumstances of the犯人.	
1870.	11. F., -	Longford, -	10. 21 to 17.0	Ballinasloe, -	Reformatory, -	In service as labourer and doing well (in service).
-	11. F., -	St. George's, -	0 0 0	Longford, -	Abounding, -	In service and doing well.
-	11. J. W., -	Galway, -	0 0 0	Ballinasloe, -	Do., -	In service; convicted of larceny, last May, 1870.
1871.	11. M., -	Do., -	0 10 0	High Park, -	Do., -	Discharged from Reformatory after two months; long-pleaded.
-	11. M., -	Do., -	1 0 0	Minneapolis, -	Young people, -	In service to Belfast; doing well.
-	11. M. A. R., -	Quarantine, -	0 0 0	Do., -	Immorality, -	Bedroom and boarder; character "desolate."
-	11. C., -	Armenia, -	1 11 0	Philippines, -	Abounding, -	In Germany; doing well.
-	11. M., -	Do., -	0 0 0	Do., -	Do., -	Assigned to South Africa; doing well.
1872.	11. M., -	Quarantine, -	1 11 0	Limerick, -	Do., -	In service and doing well (in service).
-	11. M., -	Government, -	0 10 0	Cork, -	Do., -	Emigrating Australia; in a reformatory.
-	11. D., -	Armenia, -	1 0 0	Philippines, -	Do., and larceny, -	In Dublin; character "desolate."
-	11. L., -	Portsmouth, -	0 4 0	Ballinasloe, -	Do., -	In service; doing well.
-	11. M., -	Do., -	0 0 0	Do., -	Do., -	Assigned to France; doing well.
-	11. M., -	Do., -	0 4 0	Do., -	Do., -	Do., -
-	11. M., -	Portsmouth, -	0 days	Do., -	Do., -	Assigned to France; "desolate."
-	11. P., -	Armenia, -	0 0 0	Longford, -	Do., -	Assigned to Canada; character "desolate."
1873.	11. J. S., -	"Gibraltar" Boys, -	0 1 0	Waterford, -	Larceny and Steal- ing, -	Detained; is doing well.
-	11. E., -	Government, -	0 4 0	Cork, -	Abounding, -	Working with a merchant in Cork; doing well.
-	11. J., -	Armenia, -	0 11 0	Cork, -	Do., -	In Dublin; doing well.
-	11. E., -	Do. 111, -	0 0 0	Philippines, -	Branch of rules, -	Employed at farm work; doing well.
-	11. J., -	St. Joseph's, Dublin, -	0 10 0	Waterford, -	Abounding, -	Detained; doing well.
-	11. E., -	Waterford, -	0 0 0	Ballinasloe, -	Immorality, -	Going to England to study; doing well.
-	11. J. A. W., -	Do., -	0 10 0	Limerick, -	Do., -	Living with his master in Dublin; character unknown.
-	11. J. A. W., -	Do., -	0 10 0	Do., -	Do., -	Assigned to Sydney; doing well.

19.—Particulars of Informal School Children who have been committed to Reformatory for Aberrating, Towns of Bide, &c., since the passing of the Act.—continued.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Informal School and town where born.	Reformatory in which sent.	Character when committed.	Object assigned character in Reformatory.	
1897.	W. H.	Armenia, -	Fee. Min. Min.	Philippines (1871).	Aberrating, -	Doing well.
	J. H.	U.S., -	4 7 0 0	Uganda (1887).	Do., -	Do.
	G. D.	Do., -	6 10 0 0	Do. (1887).	Do., -	Do.
	H. W. L.	Mount Hope, -	20 20 0 0	Philippines, -	Do., -	Do.
	A. D.P.	Do., -	2 0 0 0	Do. (1884).	Do., -	Do.
	W. H. W.	Do., -	2 0 0 0	Malta (1881).	Do., -	Do.
	R. H.	Orifice, -	4 0 0 0	Philippines (1871).	Laziness while in School.	Discharged in Queensland in 1898.
	T. F.	St. Joseph's, Boston, -	5 10 0 0	Uganda (1887).	Aberrating,	Released in 1892.
	D. C.	Do., -	2 0 0 0	Do. (1887).	Do., -	Discharged in 1893.
	H. H.	Do., -	2 0 0 0	Do. (1887).	Do., -	Do.
	W. H.	Beira, -	7 0 0 0	Philippines (1871).	Do., -	Do.
1898.	W. H.	Government, -	8 0 0 0	Uganda (1887).	Do., -	Discharged in 1898.
	G. H.	Armenia, -	8 0 0 0	Government (1887).	Do., -	Do.
	H. H.	Do., -	8 0 0 0	Philippines (1871).	Do., -	Retained in 1898; no report yet.
	J. M.P.	Do., -	10 0 0 0	Malta (1881).	Do., -	Discharged in 1898.
	F. H.	Do., -	10 0 0 0	Philippines (1871).	Do., -	Do.
	L. C.	Do., -	10 0 0 0	Do., -	Do., -	Doing well.
	W. H.	Do., -	1 0 0 0	Philippines (1871).	Do., -	Discharged in 1898.
	H. H.	Templemore, -	8 0 0 0	Liverpool (1881).	Aberrating, -	Doing well.
	M. H.	Cobalt, -	8 0 0 0	Belvedere (1887).	Do., -	Discharged in 1898.
	M. M.	Templemore, -	8 0 0 0	Liverpool (1881).	Aberrating, -	Discharged in 1898.
	H. H.	Beira, -	8 0 0 0	Philippines (1871).	Amour, -	Discharged in 1898.
1899.	J. J.	"Incurable" Miss., -	1 0 0 0	Philippines (1871).	Aberrating, -	Released in 1898.
	G. H.	Government, -	10 0 0 0	Government, -	Do., -	Not yet discharged.
	H. H.	St. Peter's, -	10 10 0 0	Laziness in the School, -	Do., -	Discharged in 1898.
	A. H.	Armenia, -	10 0 0 0	Philippines, -	Aberrating, -	Do. & 1/2 mo. of consumption.

1899.	T. J. G.	Arizona, - Longfellow, - Sask. (1911), - St. Joseph's, Toledo, Ohio, -	10 10 10 10 10	Philippines (1905), Bellavista (1911), Philippines (1911), Cuba (1911), D.C. (1911),	Abusing, - Breaking language, - Abusing and breaking language, - Abusing, - Dc., -	Not yet discharged. Dc., Discharged to Canada in 1902. Not yet; doing well. Discharged to Australia; doing well.
1900.	M. G.	Billings, - Montgomery, D.C. (1911), - St. Matthew's, -	10 10 10 10	Philippines (1905), Upton (1911), Belleville (1911),	Dc., - Dc., -	Not yet discharged. Discharged in 1902. Not yet discharged.
	T. H.	Arizona, - Dc., -	10 10 10 10	Philippines (1905), D.C. (1911), D.C. (1911),	Abusing, - Dc., -	Not yet discharged.
	T. H. or T. G.	Sask. (1911), -	10 10 10 10	Montana (1911), Upton (1911), Belleville (1911),	Thief, - Abusing, -	Discharged, 1900, goes to sea. Discharged in 1901; no report yet. Not yet discharged.
	H. D.	Pennsyl. (1911), Montana (1911), D.C. (1911), Toledo, -	10 10 10 10	Upton (1911), Belleville (1911),	Abusing to comply with rules.	Dc.
1901.	M. H.	St. Paul's, Toledo, -	4 10 10	High Park (1905),	Carrying from her mother a knife on Christmas.	Dc.
	A. G.	Reynolds, -	10 10 10	Cariboo (1911),	Abusing to comply with rules.	Dc.
	P. H.	St. Joseph's, Toledo, Dc., -	10 10 10 10	Upton (1911), - D.C. (1911),	Abusing, - Dc., -	Dc.
	P. C.	Montgomery (1911), -	10 10 10 10	Cariboo (1911),	Abusing, -	Dc.
	M. J. H.	Montgomery (1911), -	10 10 10 10	Cariboo (1911),	Abusing, -	Dc.
1902.	T. J.	"Gibraltar", -	10 10 10 10 10	Belleville (1911), - Gibraltar (1911), Philippines (1911), D.C. (1911),	Thief using language, - Abusing, -	Dc.
	M. H.	Billings, -	10 10 10 10 10	Belleville (1911), Gibraltar (1911), Upton (1911), D.C. (1911),	Dc., - Dc., - Dc., - Dc., -	Dc.
	T. H.	Dc., -	10 10 10 10 10	D.C. (1911),	Dc., -	Dc.
	T. H.	Arizona, -	10 10 10 10 10	Upton (1911), D.C. (1911),	Language, - Dc., -	Dc.
	T. H.	Montgomery (1911), -	10 10 10 10 10	D.C. (1911),	Dc., -	Dc.
	T. H.	Montgomery (1911), -	10 10 10 10 10	D.C. (1911),	Dc., -	Dc.
	M. H.	Dc., -	10 10 10 10 10	D.C. (1911),	Dc., -	Dc.
	M. H.	Dc., -	10 10 10 10 10	D.C. (1911),	Dc., -	Dc.
	M. H.	Dc., -	10 10 10 10 10	D.C. (1911),	Dc., -	Dc.
	M. H.	Dc., -	10 10 10 10 10	D.C. (1911),	Dc., -	Dc.

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20.—RETURN showing DEATHS in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, in 1882, and their Causes.

(i.) Deaths in the Schools.

Schools.	Consumpt.	Malariaic Disease.	Meningitis.	Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping-cough.	Brain Disease, Hydrocephalus.	Aortic Perforation, Diphtheria, Liver Disease.	Heart Disease.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Scalding.	Total.	
											Males.	Females.
"Gibraltar" Ship, Belfast,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hampton House, Belfast,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milltown, Belfast,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cranliss-road, Belfast,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ennis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cloondalkin,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kinsale,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaconesses' Home,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boys' Home,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mallow,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Finbar's,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenmount, Cork,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ariana,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boosterstown,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
"Mouth," Blackrock,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heytesbury-street, Dublin,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Killarney,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kilkenny, Male,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portsmouth,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Vincent's, Limerick,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Limerick, Male,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Newtownforbes,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drogheda,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boscomen,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sommerhill, Girls',	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cahel,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Therles,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Strabane,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wexford,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bruy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(ii.) Deaths while on Licencee.

Caron,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Queenstown,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Lakelands	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total,	25	8	7	7	4	2	6	2	1	2	24	35

21.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Juvenile Offenders under Detention in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year ended 31st December, 1882, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	District.	Amount.	County.	District.	Amount.
ANTRIM, . . .	Carrickfergus, . . .	£ s. d.	ANTRIM, . . .	Carrickfergus, . . .	£ s. d.
" . . .	Belfast, . . .	181 15 9	" . . .	Belfast, . . .	0 10 6
ARMAGH, . . .	Lurgan, . . .	5 18 6	" . . .	" . . .	1 1 6
" . . .	Newry, . . .	7 6 3	ARMAGH, . . .	Kings, . . .	2 14 6
CARLOW, . . .	Carlow, . . .	0 19 8	" . . .	" . . .	1 6 6
CAVAN, . . .	Cavan, . . .	0 8 6	CARLOW, . . .	Lismore, . . .	1 7 6
CO. KERRY, . . .	Charleville, . . .	0 17 4	" . . .	Bref, . . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Clonakilty, . . .	1 8 6	" . . .	" . . .	1 7 6
" . . .	Cork, . . .	47 6 8	" . . .	Kilfinane, . . .	1 7 6
" . . .	Dunmanway, . . .	0 9 0	" . . .	" . . .	2 16 0
" . . .	Fermoy, . . .	2 17 1	CARLOW, . . .	Lismore, . . .	26 1 0
" . . .	Kinsale, . . .	8 16 0	" . . .	Limbrick, . . .	1 2 6
" . . .	Queenstown, . . .	0 8 0	" . . .	Coleraine, . . .	0 6 0
DOWN, . . .	Banbridge, . . .	0 18 0	" . . .	Lisavady, . . .	0 6 0
" . . .	Newtownards, . . .	5 11 8	" . . .	Magherafelt, . . .	1 5 6
DUBLIN, . . .	Balbriggan, . . .	0 7 6	" . . .	Drogheda, . . .	11 16 0
" . . .	Clontarf, . . .	8 16 0	" . . .	Dundalk, . . .	2 13 0
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	220 18 0	" . . .	Ballaghaderreen, . . .	0 18 0
" . . .	Dundrum, . . .	2 12 0	" . . .	Ballyroba, . . .	0 6 0
" . . .	Lucan, . . .	2 12 0	" . . .	Kells, . . .	1 8 0
GALWAY, . . .	Athlone, . . .	1 8 6	" . . .	Navan, . . .	0 3 4
" . . .	Ballynasol, . . .	1 6 0	" . . .	Boyle, . . .	0 1 6
" . . .	Clifden, . . .	0 2 8	" . . .	Car-on-Sair, . . .	1 13 6
" . . .	Letterfrack, . . .	0 1 4	" . . .	Clonmel, . . .	1 4 0
" . . .	Moylough, . . .	3 6 0	" . . .	Naomh, . . .	0 11 0
" . . .	Castlegland, . . .	0 10 0	" . . .	Tipperary, . . .	0 10 0
KERRY, . . .	Dingle, . . .	0 4 4	" . . .	Cookstown, . . .	1 7 6
" . . .	Kemare, . . .	0 17 0	" . . .	Danganoe, . . .	1 15 0
" . . .	Killarney, . . .	0 18 2	" . . .	N.T. Stewart, . . .	0 5 0
" . . .	Listowel, . . .	1 14 8	" . . .	Waterford, . . .	18 1 0
" . . .	Tralee, . . .	1 15 0	" . . .	Gorey, . . .	0 5 3
KILDARE, . . .	Athy, . . .	0 7 6	" . . .	Wexford, . . .	0 12 6
" . . .	Kildare, . . .	0 8 2	" . . .	Taghmon, . . .	0 9 6
" . . .	Nase, . . .	8 18 0	" . . .	Wicklow, . . .	0 12 0
				Bray, . . .	0 10 0
				Daninvin, . . .	
				Total for Reformatories, . . .	599 18 8

22.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Children under Detention in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS during the Year ended 31st December, 1882, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	District.	Amount.	County.	District.	Amount.
ANTRIM, . . .	Antrim, . . .	£ s. d.	ANTRIM, . . .	Antrim, . . .	£ s. d.
" . . .	Belfast, . . .	125 6 5	" . . .	" . . .	0 2 0
" . . .	Carrickfergus, . . .	1 16 0	" . . .	Cavan, . . .	1 0 6
" . . .	Lisburn, . . .	1 17 9	" . . .	Ennis, . . .	3 15 0
ARMAGH, . . .	Aranagh, . . .	2 5 6	" . . .	Enniskillen, . . .	2 13 0
" . . .	Lurgan, . . .	0 4 0	" . . .	Killaleo, . . .	0 12 0
" . . .	N. T. Hamilton, . . .	1 6 0	" . . .	Kilrush, . . .	0 5 2
" . . .	Newry, . . .	1 17 0	" . . .	Strulebridge, . . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Portadown, . . .	1 6 0	" . . .	Ballincollig, . . .	3 10 0
CAVAN, . . .	Ballyjamesduff, . . .	0 8 8	" . . .	Bandon, . . .	1 14 0
				Castletown, . . .	0 15 0

PAYMENTS on account of CHILDREN in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	District.	Amount.	County.	District.	Amount.
CORK,	Cork,	£ 44 12 5	LIMERICK,	Bruin,	0 0 0
"	Fermoy,	0 14 2	"	Limerick,	0 5 8
"	Kinsale,	0 4 0	"	Newcastle,	0 11 8
"	Mallow,	2 11 0	"	New Pallas,	0 4 6
"	Middleton,	2 12 0	LONGFORD,	Ballymahon,	1 10 0
"	Mitchelstown,	4 7 2	"	Dundalk,	1 17 0
"	Quasenstown,	13 15 5	LOUTH,	Drogheda,	1 12 6
"	Skibbereen,	0 8 10	"	Swinford,	0 1 6
"	Youghal,	2 5 0	"	Westport,	0 8 2
DONEGAL,	Moville,	0 0 0	MEATH,	Navan,	0 17 6
DOWN,	Banbridge,	1 3 0	MONAGHAN,	Monaghan,	0 14 6
"	Newtownards,	0 15 1	ARMAGH,	Castlerosse,	0 12 6
DUBLIN,	Balbriggan,	1 6 0	"	Roscommon,	1 6 0
"	Dublin,	59 2 11	TIPPERARY,	Clonmel,	1 15 0
"	Lace,	1 6 0	"	Dundrum,	5 4 0
GALWAY,	Atherry,	2 18 6	"	Nenagh,	3 6 0
"	Ballymadow,	0 8 2	"	Roscrea,	0 11 0
"	Clifden,	3 4 4	"	Templemore,	0 16 8
"	Galway,	17 17 6	"	Tipperary,	2 7 8
"	Oughterard,	0 8 10	WATERFORD,	Cappoquin,	2 2 0
KERRY,	Castleisland,	0 10 0	"	Dungarvan,	3 9 2
"	Killarney,	4 10 9	"	Waterford,	4 19 7
"	Killorglin,	0 6 6	WESTMEATH,	Castlepollard,	0 6 8
"	Listowel,	1 8 10	"	Moate,	1 19 0
"	Tralee,	6 17 10	"	Mullingar,	1 0 0
KILKENNY,	Callan,	0 18 0	WEXFORD,	New Ross,	0 14 0
"	Castlecomer,	1 4 0	"	WICKLOW,	2 12 0
"	Kilkenny,	11 18 0			
"	Thomastown,	2 12 0			
KING'S,	Edmonsterry,	0 13 0			
"	Fernbank,	0 1 2			
"	Parsonstown,	1 6 0			
LIMERICK,	Adare,	0 4 0			
				Total of Industrial Schools,	£ 489 2 4
				" Reformatories,	599 18 8
				Gross Total,	£ 1,089 1 0

23.—AMOUNTS contributed in 1882 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGH COUNCILS towards maintenance of young Offenders in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs	Amount.
ANTRIM,	£ 1,114 5 1	LIMERICK CITY,	£ 156 8 4
ARMAGH,	184 15 1	LEADSDERRY,	98 7 9
CARLOW,	14 6 7	LONGFORD,	24 17 8
CAVAN,	32 0 8	LOUTH,	32 4 8
CLARE,	121 1 2	DROGHEDA TOWN,	25 7 7
CORK COUNTY,	890 0 11	MEATH,	42 8 0
" CITY,	507 0 8	MONAGHAN,	149 13 8
DONEGAL,	81 7 8	QUEEN'S,	35 17 4
DOWN,	158 17 4	ROSCOMMON,	14 6 3
DUBLIN COUNTY,	817 0 3	SLIGO,	83 13 8
" CITY,	2,660 14 4	TIPPERARY N.R.,	38 0 5
FERMANAGH,	64 9 8	TIPPERARY S.R.,	98 8 11
GALWAY COUNTY,	113 13 1	TYRONE,	187 11 0
" TOWN,	58 1 1	WATERFORD COUNTY,	120 3 5
KERRY,	89 18 5	" CITY,	214 9 7
KILDARE,	155 14 10	WESTMEATH,	26 9 8
KILKENNY COUNTY,	19 16 5	WEXFORD,	84 3 8
" CITY,	28 18 2	WICKLOW,	54 8 9
KING'S,	41 3 0		
LALTRIM,	51 1 0		
LIMERICK COUNTY,	92 8 7		
		Total,	£ 7,886 2 10

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